"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair; fresh south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,554. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

GEN. SICKLES DIES; HIS WIFE AT BEDSIDE

Long Estrangement Ended When Fatal Illness Attacked Veteran.

CAREER A STIRRING ONE

Soldier, Politician, and Diplomat, He Lost a Leg at Gettysburg, and Lived to be Almost 91.

Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, commander of the Third Army Corps on the memorable field of Gettysburg, where one of his legs was shot off, and subsequently the representative of this Government at the Court of Spain, died last night at 9:10 o'clock at his home, 23 Fifth Avenue. Gen. Sickles was in his ninety-first year.

At his bedside were Mrs. Sickles and his son, Stanton Sickles, who had been with him constantly for nearly two weeks, following a reconciliation that ended an estrangement of twenty-nine years. Also at the deathbed were John J. Kirby of 32 Nassau Street, counsel for Mrs. Sickles, and Miss Higgins, a trained nurse.

Gen. Sickles was unconscious when the end came, having relapsed into that state several days ago. He had been ill for about two weeks, following an attack of cerebral hemorrhage. Gen. Sickles passed away just a few minutes before the arrival of his physician, Dr. J. H. Spann of 107 East Eleventh Street, who on Saturday night had entertained fears that the attack from which the famous old veteran was suffering, though slight, would prove fatal to him on account of his advanced years.

Until recently Gen. Sickles had borne the weight of his years almost with a sprightliness. On March 29 a rumor was spread that he was at the point of death. Late that night a TIMES reporter called up Gen. Sickles's house over the telephone to make inquiry about his condition. The voice at the other end of the wire said:

"Yes; this is Gen. Sickles. Am I ill? Nonsense. I was never better in my life. There's nothing to that story. It's all a lie."

Reconciled with His Wife.

The reconciliation between Gen. Sickles and his wife and son was brought about, it was said, through the efforts of one of the General's negro servants. Before they went to his bedside, Mrs. Sickles and Stanton Sickles were living at the Hotel Albert, University Place and Eleventh Street. They were unwilling to live with the General as long as Gen. Sickles's secretary, Miss Eleanora Earle Wilmerding, lived at his home. Miss Wilmerding died recently, and that may have hastened the reconciliation.

Although estranged from her husband, Mrs. Sickles had lived near him with her son. In 1912, when she learned through the newspapers that the General was in financial straits, and that his household goods were about to be disposed of at a Sheriff's sale, she went to his rescue with $8,000 she obtained by pawning her jewelry. A few days after Mrs. Sickles had rendered her husband this service, he issued a statement attacking her motives for doing so, and asserting that it was not necessary for her to pawn her jewels.

Mr. Sickles, as Señorita Carmina Creagh, the daughter of Chevalier de Creagh of Madrid, a Spanish Councillor of State, was married to Gen. Sickles on Nov. 28, 1871, at the American Legation in Madrid, when the General was Minister to Spain. She was brought up in the Court, and was the niece of the Marchioness of Novaliches, the Mistress of the Robes at the Court of Queen Isabella. They had a son and a daughter.

The estrangement between Gen. Sickles and his wife has never been fully explained. Their marriage seemed to be a happy one until Gen. Sickles resigned as Minister to Spain and prepared to return to this country. His wife, however, without any explanation whatsoever, suddenly refused to accompany him. Later she reconsidered her determination and rejoined her husband in New York, only to leave him again and return to Madrid. That parting took place twenty-nine years ago. It was in 1908 that she returned to New York for the second time and took up her abode near the home of Gen. Sickles.

Had a Stirring Career.

General Daniel E. Sickles was the last of that galaxy of corps commanders who made possible the achievement of Grant and brought our great civil strife to a triumphant close. Fighter, lawyer, politician, and diplomat, his life was a crowded one, and in his closing years he looked back through a vista of decades in which strife and trouble were mixed in greater proportion than triumph.

Daniel Edgar Sickles was born in New York City on Oct. 20, 1823. His grandfather, who was of Knickerbocker stock, retained the name of Van Sickles, but the father of Gen. Sickles dropped the Dutch prefix. Young Sickles was educated in the University of New York. Though his father was wealthy the young man preferred to strike out for himself. He took up the printer's trade, at which he worked for several years. Then he entered the law office of Benjamin F. Butler, who was at that time Attorney General in President Van Buren's Cabinet. He was admitted to the bar in 1846. He served in Congress from 1857 to 1861 and again in 1893-94.

Butler was a leading Democrat, and he imbued the young law student with an enthusiastic devotion to that party. He was sent to the State Assembly by Tammany Hall in 1847. In 1852 he was a member of the Baltimore convention which nominated Franklin Pierce for the Presidency. For several years he was a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. He was Corporation Counsel for a time, and in 1855 he went to the State Senate. It was he who obtained for the city its great Central Park.

Enlisted as a Private.

The life of a soldier appealed to young Sickles, and he joined the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, in 1849, as a private. In three years he retired from the organization as a Major. He rose to be a Major General in the United States Army later.

In the Fall of 1853 Sickles was commissioned Secretary of Legation in London, under Minister James Buchanan. After serving two years abroad he returned to enter into the bitter political fight that sent him into the State Senate. Before his Senatorial term was out Sickles was elected to Congress.

It was during his stay in Washington that an event occurred which became the sensation of the day. His ambition to fit himself for the diplomatic service had led him to take up the study of French and Italian, and in this way he met Therese Bagioli, daughter of an Italian music teacher. She was 17 when he married her. Their daughter, Laura, was born in 1854, on the old Sickles estate at Bloomingdale, while he was abroad as Secretary of Legation. When her husband went to Congress Mrs. Sickles accompanied him. Philip Bar-

Continued on Page 3.

NO HOPE FOR NORDICA.

American Consul at Batavia Sends Message to State Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The State Department received a telegram tonight from Bradstreet S. Rairden, American Consul at Batavia, Java, saying that the condition of Mme. Nordica was hopeless.

SUBMITS COLOMBIA TREATY.

Minister Presents It to Congress—Expected Approval by Colombia.

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 3.—The Colombian Minister of the Interior has presented to Congress for ratification the treaty between Colombia and the United States settling the long-standing dispute over the partition of Panama.

It is generally thought that the minority of the Senate will make a vigorous fight against the treaty, which, however, is favored by the majority.

MECCA IS IN REVOLT.

Followers of the Emir Imprison the New Turkish Governor.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.—As a sequel to the attempts of the newly appointed Governor of Mecca to curb the powers of the Emir of Mecca and to suppress certain ancient privileges enjoyed by the population, a rising has broken out in the Mohammedan holy city and the Governor has been imprisoned.

A punitive expedition is being organized by the Ottoman Government.

WOMAN KILLED BY A BULL.

Doctor, Armed with a Pitchfork, Saves Victim's Little Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

WABASH, Ind., May 3.—Mrs. Philip Lembarger, wife of a farmer, was gored to death by a bull to-day. She was crossing a forty-acre field with her 12-year-old daughter when the animal attacked her. Dr. A. E. Rodgers, who was passing, armed himself with a pitchfork and went into the field, but was immediately set upon by six steers.

For thirty minutes the doctor fought off the animals, with the unconscious woman at his feet and the little girl clinging to him. He and the child finally were rescued by some men, but Mrs. Lembarger was dead when they picked her up.

PAYS $10 FOR 60-CENT RIDE.

Passenger Refuses His Change and Police Won't Take It.

Thomas F. Mark of 214 West 148th Street has a stand at Eighth Avenue and 125th Street from which he operates a taxicab of his own.

Mark took a passenger from 125th Street to 148th Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon, and announced that the fare was sixty cents. The passenger handed Mark what appeared to be a folded dollar bill and refused to wait for change.

When Mark unfolded the money he found other bills, amounting in all to $10. He says he tried to find the owner, and then reported to the police.

Lieut. Malcolm Gray of the 123d Street Police Station refused to take the money, declaring that Mark had proved his honesty, and could be trusted to keep the change till the owner should call for it.

MRS. HUTT'S GEMS STOLEN

Burglars Take $10,000 in Jewels from Her Home on West End Ave.

It became known last night that jewelry valued at $10,000 was stolen on Thursday evening from the home of Mrs. Henry Hutt at 246 West End Avenue while Mrs. Hutt was at dinner. According to the police, entry to the house was gained by placing a plank across a court to the window of Mrs. Hutt's bedroom. Her son Robert, 10 years old, discovered the burglary. He had been talking with his mother at the dinner table about the danger of the house being robbed.

The only clue left by the burglars were finger prints on the window sill, nd detectives photographed these. A description of the jewelry was sent to all pawnbrokers in the city, and Second Deputy Police Commissioner Rubin assigned several men on the case.

The stolen jewelry includes a platinum bracelet set with fifty-two diamonds of one-eighth of a carat each, a lady's gold ring set with a two and one-half carat diabond, a gold oval-shaped cluster ring with a three-quarter carat diamond centre surrounded by diamonds of graduated sizes, a platinum neck chain set with diamonds and a dozen other smaller pieces.

It was at nine o'clock when the boy went into the room and discovered that the jewels were missing. He called to his mother that the burglars had come, and she ran into the room, despite the danger of being attacked. Then Mrs. Hutt fell across the bed in a faint and it was necessary to summon a physician.

The police say that one of the employes of the building disappeared soon after the discovery of the robbery. His name was obtained, but no trace of him has been found.

Mrs. Hutt was the wife of Henry Hutt, the artist. She divorced her husband at Reno, Nev., two years ago.

FIVE HURT IN A RIOT.

Pennsylvania Troopers Called to Quell a Religious Outbreak.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTLER, Penn., May 3.—As the result of a riot to-day between Roman Catholics and Greek Catholics of Butler Township five persons are in the Butler County General Hospital, one of whom is dying, and thirteen others are in the Butler County Jail. There has been bitter feeling for a week because one of the Greek Catholics, it was reported, had made a sneering remark about the Church of Rome.

Those seriously injured in the riot are: Tony Ahmer, stabbed in the abdomen; believed to be dying; Nicholas Ahmer, skull fractured; Francis Betros, stabbed in the back; Kale Betros, skull fractured, and Mrs. Tony Thomas, internally injured.

The quarrel between the factions reached an acute point last night, when Alexander Thomas had a dispute with Mrs. Mary Abbott. Mrs. Abbott was entering a grocery store this afternoon when Thomas and several friends made jibing remarks to her.

Tony Thomas and two friends took up the cause of Mrs. Abbott and a fight ensued. In a moment more than twenty persons were involved. Knives and clubs were used. The street for two blocks finally was a struggling mass of men and women.

Fifteen State troopers and all the police of Butler at length quelled the riot.

$29.25 ATLANTA AND RETURN
May 6-11, inclusive. Improved schedules via Pennsylvania Air Line Ry. Ins. 1184 Broadway, N.Y.C.—Adv.

I. W. W. PICKETS PEN ROCKEFELLERS

Attempt to Invade Their Pocantico Estate, but Are Turned Back by Armed Guards.

WILL CALL AGAIN IN FORCE

Services for Dead Strikers Held in Front of 26 Broadway—Marie Ganz Repeats Threat.

The I. W. W. carried Upton Sinclair's Free Silence picket movement to the gates of the Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills yesterday, where six of their members took up stations, while their fellows were patrolling in front of the city homes of the Rockefellers, in West Fifty-fourth Street, while Upton Sinclair's mourners continued on watch at 26 Broadway, and while Socialists from the Rand School, with mourning bands on their arms, marched to and fro in front of the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, where the Rockefellers worship.

The demonstration at Pocantico Hills was the most daring, but not the most spectacular, of half a dozen designed to convince John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his father that the sympathy of the workers of the country was enlisted on the side of the striking Colorado miners, who attribute the slaughter of their fellows in the mine war to the stand taken by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., against enforced membership of unions.

Across the street from 26 Broadway a clergyman wearing the vestments of the Episcopal Church appeared with a prayer book in his hand near nightfall. He arose on a soap box while the Sinclair mourners marched up and down and held a funeral service "for the dead in Colorado." Following the reading of the service the clergyman was ordered to move on by Police Sergt. O'Grady of the Greenwich Street Station. He then moved to Bowling Green Park, where he delivered a sermon against war. He said he was the Rev. Dr. William Miller Gamble, and that he represented St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at Coytesville, N. J.

"How to Kill Rockefeller."

The end of the day's long series of demonstrations aimed at inflicting "the social chill" on John D. Rockefeller, Jr., occurred at night when Upton Sinclair preached a sermon before a Socialist congregation in West 125th Street, in which he took up the question, "How to kill John D. Rockefeller, Jr.?" The question had been propounded to him by the Socialist organization, and Sinclair answered by stating that making "a social outcast of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.," would count more than killing him outright, even if the worst that had been charged against him should be considered to be true.

Before preaching this sermon Sinclair wrote a long letter to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., which he sent to him at Pocantico Hills by special delivery.

Not to be left out of the agitation, Marie Ganz, who was arraigned in the Tombs Court on a charge of disorderly conduct growing out of her threat to "shoot down John D. Rockefeller, Jr., like a dog," repeated the threat upon being released on a $500 bail bond for a further hearing to-day.

The inspiration to picket the home of the Rockefellers at Pocantico Hills followed the receipt of information by I. W. W. picketers in front of the Rockefeller homes in West Fifty-fourth Street that both young Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., and his father were at the country home near Tarrytown.

Arthur Caron, who figured in the I. W. W. riots in Union Square and in the Tannenbaum church raids, led the raiders to Pocantico Hills. He took his party north by way of the Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt Park, and then by trolley to Tarrytown. David Sullivan, who appeared nightly for several weeks at the Rutgers Square free speech orgies, was Caron's chief lieutenant. There were two women in their party, one of whom said she wished to be known as "Caron's sweetheart," while the other said it would do if she was merely called "Miss Harris."

Estate Guards Got Warning.

News that the I. W. W. men and women were coming was telephoned ahead of them to the Rockefeller estate, as the group of six were seen affixing the black mourning bands of the Free Silence movement to their arms in Cortlandt Street, Tarrytown, after asking the way to the Rockefeller home. In preparation for their arrival all the gates to the estate were locked and chained. A negro, heavily armed, was stationed at the principal entrance, while armed guards were brought into positions where they could fully cover the approaches from the gateway.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., seemed to be directing the work of the guards. His automobile, containing three armed guards besides the chauffeur made steady circuits of the estate, while Fred Briggs, the Superintendent, was out in a light buggy.

Briggs was the first of those on the estate to report the approach of the I. W. W. party. He saw a sign across the breast of a woman in a group which read: "I protest against the murders in Colorado." He drove rapidly to the Rockefeller house, and shortly afterward the Rockefeller children were called in from their play.

The I. W. W. party marched directly up to the front entrance, where William Dunston, the armed negro guard, demanded to know what they wanted. Seeing that the gates were barred and chained, Caron and his followers refused to answer, but merely took up their position as Free Silence picketers.

I. W. W. Men Enjoyed Their Alarm.

Dr. B. Coutant of Tarrytown drove down to the main gateway from the Rockefeller home, where he had been called to treat John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for a cold. The Superintendent and the negro guard, who by this time had been reinforced by two white guards, turned the physician back. They told him it was unsafe to open the gate, and it might be well for him to go out by some exit which would make it possible for him to avoid the jeers of the I. W. W. agitators.

As Dr. Coutant turned his horse around to drive to another gate the three children of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., appeared 150 feet from the gate in company with a nurse. They were on their way to dinner.

The I. W. W. marchers seemed to be delighted with the nervousness they thought they were causing inside the barred gates.

"We came up here," said Caron, "to

Continued on Page 3.

The best sanitary soda fountains are "Liss" Ones, made by Jos. Pasin Sexton Can Co., Bklyn.—Adv.

HUERTA NOT READY TO SAY

Whether or Not He Will Accept the Invitation to a Peace Conference.

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 3.—Replying to your telegram of yesterday, I assure you that at the opportune time I shall give you the information you request. V. HUERTA.

This message is in reply to one sent to President Huerta by THE TIMES, informing him of the invitation of the A. B. C. mediators to Huerta, Carranza, and the United States to appoint representatives to confer with the mediators, and asking President Huerta whether or not he would accept the invitation.

MEXICAN SHIP HITS MINE.

Luella Reported Blown Up in Manzanillo Harbor.

MEXICO CITY, May 3.—A dispatch said to come from Manzanillo, on the Pacific Coast, announces that the Mexican steamship Luella was sunk to-day in the harbor by the explosion of a mine which had been planted for the United States protected cruiser Raleigh. No loss of life is mentioned. The steamer belonged to the Cananea, Rio Yaqui & Pacific Railway Company.

It was reported on April 30 that the Luella had been destroyed by a boiler explosion in the Manzanillo harbor and that the noise had given rise to the false rumors that the port had been bombarded by an American warship. It was leter explained that the town was reported "on fire," and not "fired on."

The Luella is a small ship of 412 tons and made regular trips south from Guaymas along the Pacific Coast. She was built in 1898.

WEALTHY WOMAN SKIPPER.

Mrs. A. M. Brown Sails from Atlantic City for New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 3.—Hunger for adventure sent Mrs. A. M. Brown of Los Angeles, a wealthy guest at the Marlborough-Blenheim, out of the Inlet bright and early this morning in the rôle of skipper of the sloop Lon V. Stephens, bound for New York. With her for the trip, which will consume the greater part of two days if no storm is encountered, is Capt. Gaskill, more than 60 years old.

The wealthy woman had never sailed a boat when she arrived here two weeks ago, but a trip or two out of the Inlet made her an eager student. A week ago she determined to make the voyage to New York by water with herself at the wheel, and over the outside route. Yesterday and the day before Mrs. Brown took the big sloop fifteen miles to sea and back without aid from the aged skipper.

A group of fashionably gowned women stood on the Inlet pier this morning when a stiff northwest wind filled the big mainsail of the Lon V. Stephens and sent the sloop careening out through the shoals.

TREES AS A FLOOD REFUGE.

Four Marooned There in Oklahoma Swept from Wrecked Bridge.

BRIDGEPORT, Okla., May 3.—Several men are reported marooned in tree tops owing to the roaring current of the Canadian River here, causing a flood to-day that carried away the new $125,000 steel bridge of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad from which the men were swept.

Lowlands about here are flooded and hundreds of families have been compelled to abandon their homes and move to higher ground.

A wall of water, said to be fifteen feet high, came down the river, followed by successive rises, till the stream tonight was flowing half a mile wide.

Six men were on the railroad bridge when it fell. Four were P. J. McCoy, L. W. Warner, William Noland, and Leo Loninger.

All were plunged into the stream when the bridge went down. Loninger is reported to be in a tree top ten miles down the river. McCoy and another man are said to be in a tree two miles from here. Rescue parties sent to locate the others are unable to aid at present.

James Copley of Bridgeport is clinging to a tree on an island in midstream near here, and rescuers have failed to reach him. The river has never been known to be higher than it is now.

Wire communication to the North and East was cut off by the high water. Wreckage sweeping past to-night indicated that other bridges up the stream had been swept away.

FITZGERALD HAD 8 WIVES?

Letters to American Suicide Reveal Them, Says Club Manager.

LONDON, May 3.—According to the manager of the club of which he was a member, Henry C. Fitzgerald, known also as "Major" Fitzgerald, who shot himself at the Charing Cross Hotel last Thursday and died shortly afterward from his wound, had eight wives in America. While Fitzgerald was on a trip, according to the club manager, he instructed the latter to open his letters.

Among Fitzgerald's correspondence, the club manager said to-day, were appeals from eight women, each signing herself as Fitzgerald's wife and asking him to return and provide for her support. One letter from Louisiana said the writer could no longer keep her marriage secret. Another letter contained a message from a son who asked when his father would return home. A third stated that the woman who signed it as Fitzgerald's wife was starving.

The manager also said a detective from Scotland Yard called at the club and told him that as the result of a communication he had received the Ambassador of a European power was making inquiries concerning Fitzgerald, because Fitzgerald had proposed to a Princess of an imperial family and had told her he was the next heir to the Dukedom of Leinster.

Horse Throws Congressman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—While horseback riding in Rock Creek Park this morning, Representative J. W. Ragsdale of South Carolina was thrown and badly cut on the face. His condition, however, is not serious. He was picked up by persons in a passing automobile and taken to his home in Connecticut Avenue.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS.—SS. Mauretania, (Cunard Line,) New York for Liverpool, was 937 miles west of Fastnet at 2 A. M. yesterday; due at Fishguard 4th, 11 P. M.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

10,500 ARMED FOES NEAR VERA CRUZ, FUNSTON STRENGTHENS OUTPOSTS; FALL OF HUERTA DECLARED NEAR

Foreign Post Open So Dictator Can Choose His Own Successor.

FLIGHT RUMORS GROW

Washington Gets Further Reports That Huerta Is Prepared to Get Away.

FROM A SECRET SOURCE

Departments Refuse to Give Out Any Inside Information About Huerta's Plans.

JOHN LIND IS JUBILANT

President's Special Envoy Has Stoutly Maintained That the Dictator Would Flee.

GUARDS FOR AMERICANS

Promise That Refugees Leaving the Capital Will Travel in Safety and Comfort.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 3.—Political circles are discussing with great animation the sudden retirement of Señor José Lopez Portillo y Rojas as Foreign Minister in Huerta's Cabinet and trying to fathom the causes that led up to it.

There are two possible interpretations of Portillo's resignation. One is that President Huerta did not desire the official who must chiefly conduct the mediation negotiations to be influenced even unconsciously by the fact that in the event of the President's resignation he would succeed to the supreme office.

The other interpretation is that the President wishes to keep the post vacant in view of the possible turn that the mediation negotiations may take.

If no appointment is made of a successor to Portillo, the first interpretation will seem more probable, but if a successor is appointed, his personality may throw light on the situation in regard to mediation. This can be said with the more emphasis in connection with a rumor associating the name of Pedro Lascurain with the post, which has roused great interest in the city. After President Madero's resignation Señor Lascurain, who was then Minister of Foreign Relations, became Acting President.

The report is current here that Joaquin D. Casasus, formerly Ambassador of Mexico at Washington, who for several months has been absent from the country, has left Carlsbad, where he was taking the waters, and is going to Washington.

The Acting Minister of Foreign Relations, Esteva Ruiz, could not be seen to-night relative to Gen. Carranza's attitude of favoring a peace conference, but opposing an armistice.

Señor Alcocer, Minister of the Interior, was non-committal to-night on the same subject, saying:

"Every proposition made to the Government through the proper channel is, of course, studied, but the whole question of mediation is being handled by the Foreign Relations Department."

HUERTA REGIME NEAR END

So Washington Believes—More Reports That He Is Planning Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—From many sources to-day came reports to bear out the statements received at the Navy Department yesterday from American officers in Mexico that Huerta was believed to have made all preparations for flight. As THE TIMES told in a Washington dispatch to-day these statements have not been confirmed in any authentic way by the Navy Department's informants. However, they came from officers of judgment and ability, and probably would not have been sent unless there seemed to be foundation for them.

It is now an open secret that Huerta feels that his political career is drawing to a close. Within the past few days the Mexican dictator has given evidence of his fear in this direction by many acts indicating willingness to resort to any strategy or compromise to save his face. He has directed his military officers to take no aggressive action against the United States forces at Vera Cruz, or against Americans in Mexico, and it is believed by officials of this Government that the demand made yesterday by Mexican troops for the surrender of the Vera Cruz water works at Tejar was contrary to Huerta's orders. Huerta is credited also with having issued orders that no resistance be made to the Constitutionalist

Continued on Page 2.

Best Electric Wiring—Home, Office, Factory. Ernest G. Brunel, 19 West 34th Street.—Adv.

Where Mexican Troops Menace Vera Cruz

Sixth Cavalry Sent to Strategic Point Outside of Vera Cruz.

CAN AID ALL THE OUTPOSTS

Signal Corps Will Establish Wireless Stations Throughout City and Suburbs.

4,000 MEXICANS AT SOLEDAD

This Force, Commanded by Gen. Maass in Person, Is Only 26 Miles from the City.

5,000 MORE ARE AT JALAPA

These, with 1,500 at Palma, Are Ready to Contest Advance by Interoceanic Line.

CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

Army Chiefs Discuss Funston's Report About Foe and Consider Reinforcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, May 3.—As a result of the lively incident at the waterworks at Tejar yesterday, when 500 Mexican troops suddenly appeared and demanded the immediate surrender of the detachment of marines there, commanded by Major Russell, Gen. Funston to-day took further steps to strengthen his outposts.

The troops of the Sixth Cavalry were sent out to Los Cocos, five miles from the city, from which point they will be able to reach any outpost in a very short time.

The army Signal Corps is arriving this morning. Detachments will be sent out to establish wireless telegraph and telephone stations, so that all parts of Vera Cruz and the strategic points in the vicinity will be connected by an efficient and speedy system of communication.

All was quiet at the outposts to-day, according to reports received from Gen. Funston's headquarters.

The force which caused the flurry at Tejar has now retired to Soledad, where Gen. Maass has his headquarters.

MAASS HAS 10,500 MEN.

Funston Reports the Mexican General Strongly Reinforced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Gen. Maass, Mexican Military Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, whose headquarters were at Vera Cruz until the American forces landed, has massed 10,500 Federal troops across the two main railroads between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. Five thousand of these soldiers are within 26 miles of Vera Cruz. The remainder are not more than 82 miles from that port.

These statements are based on a dispatch received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Funston, commander of the Fifth Infantry Brigade and new American Military Governor at Vera Cruz. Four thousand of the Federals are at Soledad, 5,000 are at Jalapa, and 1,500 are at Palma. Those at Soledad occupy a strategic position and block the route to Mexico City over the Mexican Railroad. The 6,500 troops at Jalapa and Palma guard the other main route to the capital—that by the way of Antigua and the Interoceanic Railway.

Watching American Lines.

Secretary Garrison, after receiving this information from Gen. Funston issued this announcement:

"I am in receipt to-day of a dispatch from Gen. Funston regarding the incident at the pumping plant. He says that the officer in command of the Mexican troops was Major Zapota of the engineer corps of the Mexican army. He refers to the fact that very little dependable news about the conditions in the interior is coming in, because no more refugees are now coming into Vera Cruz.

"It is reported to him that Gen. Maass has about 4,000 men at Soledad, and there are an unknown number, not large, watching our lines. He understands that the Mexicans have 5,000 troops at Jalapa, and about 1,500 at Palma, where they are throwing up defenses. He says that there are many wild rumors afloat which are not worthy of credence.

"Some provision sellers came into the city to-day from the north. The city is entirely quiet.

"A Mexican officer who was in Vera Cruz in civilian clothes was directed to leave."

Gen. Funston's message was regarded as indicating that Gen. Maass was distributing his troops in such a way as to best oppose the advance of the

CARRANZA DECLINES ENVOYS' ARMISTICE

"Suspension Would Accrue Only to the Benefit of Huerta," He Tells Them.

NAMES HIS COMMISSIONERS

Villa Sending All His Troops to the Front—Saltillo Garrison Ready for a Hard Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 3.—Gen. Carranza has consented to select commissioners to go to Washington to confer with the representatives of Gen. Huerta, the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile on methods of bringing permanent peace to Mexico. This announcement was made to-night in Chihuahua.

At the same time Gen. Carranza sent a message to the "A. B. C." envoys declining the suggestion of an armistice pending mediation. This message follows:

I again direct myself to you for the purpose of answering your respectful message relative to the armistice. Calling your attention to the fact that the international conflict with the United States was intentionally provoked by Huerta and for the solution of this, I hurriedly accepted, in principle only, the good offices of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, and which act is independent of our internal strife for liberty and law and consider it inconvenient for the rebel cause that I represent, to suspend hostilities and military movements because said suspension would accrue only to the benefit of Huerta in the civil war now going on in Mexico between the usurper Huerta and the Constitutionalist army under my command. The sovereign citizenship is in arms with all activity to re-establish the constitutional order which will produce peace.

By virtue of the above, I state to you that I cannot accept the armistice which you propose.

Consider my act solely as one who is acting with the determination of doing only what he considers best for the interests of his native country.

Carranza has announced his tentative commission, pending the decision on the number to be appointed. Rafael Zubaran, Carranza's Minister of Gobernacion, who is now in Washington as his representative, will probably be President of the Carranza commission. Luis Cabrera, another Carranza adviser, will be the second man on the commission. Francisco Urquidi, a diplomatic representative in Washington, and José Vasconcelas, an attorney of Mexico City, will be the two others if four are selected. For the Huerta Government, Carranza has been advised, Francisco Leon de la Barra will be President of the commission, and José Yves Limantour, Diaz's Minister of Finance; Manuel Calero, Madero's Foreign Minister to the United States, and José Maria Castellot will be named.

While the arrangements are being made for the peace conferences, Villa is sending all his troops to the front, at Tampico and Saltillo. Reinforcements have reached Gen. Joaquin Maass at Saltillo, reported to number 2,000 and Villa is anxious that Gen. Benavides proceed against this Federal position at once. The Federals are fortifying all of the houses in Saltillo, are hauling cotton from the Laguna district for the fortifications, and are impressing every able-bodied man in the service of Huerta. These preparations may cause Villa to postpone his attack on Tampico, for the Saltillo garrison is now reported to number more than 12,000 and may require his main army to dislodge.

The streets of Saltillo are being barricaded and everything done to make the town hard to take.

Reports received in Chihuahua from Durango say that the difference between the two Arrieta brothers and Carranza, over the lawlessness in that State, have been adjusted. The two rebel commanders have agreed to maintain better order, and Carranza has left them in command for the sake of harmony.

No importance is attached to the report that the rebels and Federals at Tampico are arranging a truce. It is assumed that, if true, the cessation of hostilities is for the purpose of burying the dead or removing the wounded.

TAMPICO'S DISTRESS GROWS; FAMINE NEAR

Eggs Cost $1 Each and Potatoes 50 Cents a Pound, Says Ward Line Captain.

MAYO REPORTS A TRUCE

Admiral There Informs Badger of Halt in Fighting Between Rebels and Federals.

VERA CRUZ, May 3.—Conditions in Tampico are daily growing more serious, according to Capt. Blackadder of the Ward Liner Camaguay, which arrived here to-day flying the Cuban flag. He said the water supply had been cut off entirely, and that conditions in the city were very filthy. The inhabitants were bordering on famine and prices were continually increasing, eggs costing $1 apiece, potatoes and tomatoes 50 cents a pound, and other foods in proportion.

With the exception of Consul Clarence A. Miller and his assistant, there are probably not half a dozen Americans in Tampico, according to the Captain. He said the Captain of the British cruiser Hermione had chartered the British steamer Antillian to take off refugees, and among those who had gone on board were a few Americans. He also said the barge Oswald Boyd had been chartered by the Spanish authorities to take up refugees who were waiting in the river.

Rear Admiral Mayo of the American fleet remains on board the Dolphin outside Tampico harbor, while the American destroyers have gone to Tuxpan for fuel.

The rebels remain in possession of all the river towns in the vicinity.

Gen. Zaragoza, Federal Commander at Tampico, on Friday night received reinforcements numbering 1,800 men and practically doubling the strength of the garrison. The newcomers were all infantrymen but are understood to have some field pieces with them.

REPORTS TAMPICO TRUCE.

Lull in Fighting Between Rebels and Federals, Mayo Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Constitutionalists and Federals have arranged a truce in their fighting at Tampico, according to a report sent by Admiral Badger to the Navy Department at 12:10 o'clock this afternoon. The character and purpose of the truce are not known. Admiral Badger informed the Department he had received the information from Admiral Mayo, who is in command of the American naval forces off Tampico. According to Admiral Mayo, the truce was arranged with the Federals occupying the southern bank and the Constitutionalists the northern bank of the Panuco River, which runs through Tampico on its way to the sea. The Federals still hold the city.

Admiral Badger reported also that intercepted messages indicated that more satisfactory conditions existed in the oil fields around Tampico.

Admiral Mayo reported to Admiral Badger to-day that all passengers were allowed to land at Tampico at their own risk. This indicates a belief on the part of Admiral Mayo that the fighting is not over at Tampico.

Admiral Mayo has reported to Admiral Badger the arrival of the Dixie and the sailing of the destroyers Warrington and Henley for Galveston with fifty-eight refugees. Admiral Mayo received eighteen refugees from up the country on Saturday. They reported to him that they had been subjected to serious annoyances by the Constitutionalists. Admiral Mayo, therefore, had the Constitutionalist leader furnish a guard for the remainder, who are on their way.

Admiral Badger reports the arrival of the chartered steamer Esperanza at Vera Cruz, and the sailing of the destroyer Trippe for the Panuco River. The Admiral has received no further news regarding refugees in the Yucatan district.

Commander Robertson of the cruiser Denver reports that the Pacific Mail steamer San Jose sailed on Thursday night and expected to pass Manatlan on May 3. Commander Robertson reported all Americans out of Salina Cruz, also that the steamer Alaskan had sailed for Panama. The Denver is at Salina Cruz.

American forces toward Mexico City, should such a move be attempted.

Military officers here to-day said that if the information transmitted by Gen. Funston as to the size and disposition of the Mexican forces was correct, it indicated that the Mexican General had been carefully working out plans for opposition to the Americans in the event of hostilities.

Soledad is on the Mexican Railway, a distance of 20.1 miles southwest of Vera Cruz. Admiral Fletcher reported last week that Gen. Maass was understood to have about 5,000 Federals at that point. Gen. Funston reports about 4,000 men at Soledad. Jalapa, where Gen. Funston has been informed there are 5,000 Mexican Federals, is on the Interoceanic Railroad, about eighty-two miles northwest of Vera Cruz. El Palma is on the same road, fifty-seven miles northwest of Vera Cruz and fifteen miles east of Jalapa.

Destruction of Bridges.

The American naval aviators at Vera Cruz found that the bridge at Antigua, some distance from La Palma, between that city and Vera Cruz, had been stripped of its rails; that another bridge on the Interoceanic Road had been burned. They also saw smoke in the direction of Jalapa, which led them to believe that other bridges further west on the same road were burning.

The Interoceanic Railroad swings northwestward from Vera Cruz in a semi-circle, and then turns southward to San Marcos, where is is crossed by the Mexican Railway, which makes a detour southwestward from Vera Cruz through the mountain defiles. After crossing at San Marcos the two railroads proceed toward Mexico City. Should the American forces move along the Mexican Railroad the Mexicans at Soledad are expected to dynamite and destroy the great bridges, then proceed by rail to San Marcos over the Mexican Railway and hasten back over the Interoceanic road to reinforce the troops at Jalapa and La Pima to oppose any American forces sent over that route. In this way the Mexican General may be able to concentrate the 10,500 troops reported at Soledad, Jalapa, and La Palma on either of the two railway lines between Vera Cruz and the capital.

According to reports from Admiral Fletcher and Admiral Badger the rolling stock of the Mexican Railway has been mobilized at Apizaco. This is another junction point some distance west of San Marcos, where the two main lines to Mexico City cross. Apizaco is on the Mexican Railway 177 miles west of Vera Cruz, and 27 miles west of the junction crossing of the two roads at San Marcos. From Apizaco the mobilized rolling stock can easily be sent to San Marcos, and down either of the main lines to Jalapa or Soledad. It is also possible to send the cars and troops from Apizaco by a branch line from Apizaco on the Mexican Railroad to Puebla, on the Interoceanic Road.

Holds Stragetic Points.

Apizaco, Puebla and San Marcos form the points of a stragetic military and railroad triangle of great value in the handling of troops.

Gen. Funston reported on Friday that Mexican Federal patrols were seen in the vicinity of his lines and had come there merely for purposes of observation. Gen Maass, he added, was in Tejeria on Thursday. Tejeria is the point where the railroad tracks were torn up just outside of Vera Cruz.

Yesterday Major Zapota, in command of about 500 Mexican troops, demanded the surrender of the American outpost at Tejar, protecting the water works, and to-day Gen. Funston reported that a Mexican officer who had ventured into Vera Cruz in civilian clothes, evidently as a spy, had been directed to leave the city.

These incidents, coupled with information as to the disposition of Gen Maas's troops, convinced the officers here that Gen Maass was very carefully observing the situation and fortifying his forces for vigorous opposition should hostilities be resumed.

Army Heads in Conference.

To-night Secretary Garrisan had a long conference with Mr. Breckinridge, the Assistant Secretary of War; Major Gen. Wotherspoon, Chief of the Army General Staff; Major Gen. Aleshire, Chief of the Supply Department of the Army; Brig. Gen. Crowder, Judge Advocate General; Brig. Gen. Scott, Assistant Chief of the General Staff, and Col. Hodges, Secretary of the General Staff. For a time Mr. Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was present at the conference.

After the conclusion of the conference Secretary Garrison declined to furnish any information in regard to the matters discussed. He was asked whether Gen. Funston had called for reinforcements and answered that he had not. There were many wild rumors in circulation, Mr. Garrison volunteered, but he declined to say what they were or where they came from.

One report was that the War Department conference was called to consider a request from Gen. Funston for instructions as to what he should do in the event of an attack on his position by Mexican troops. A conjecture as to the possible subject of the conference was that the War Department is preparing to send reinforcements to Vera Cruz in the idea that the flight of Huerta might bring a reign of terror in Mexico City. During the conference Gen. Aleshire went in and out, carrying batches of railroad time tables.

Guided to "Fight" by Mexicans.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, May 3.—In the quiet today that followed yesterday's alarm many American soldiers attended mass in the old cathedral in the morning, while in the afternoon great crowds attended the bull fight.

An incident of the rushing of reinforcements to Major Russell at the water works yesterday has caused some amusement. Lieut. William E. Selbie of the Fourth Infantry, with a Corporal and some of his men, went to the break in the railroad, where it was torn up by the Mexican troops, and was astonished to find a squad of the Eighteenth Mexican Infantry Regiment on duty. The Mexicans were carrying hundreds of rounds of ammunition. They were very friendly and informed the Americans that a troop train had gone out along the other line, and it was in that direction that the battle, if any, must be in progress. The Americans thanked them and retraced their steps to Tejar.

A Mexican Corporal during the meeting said he did not know how far back Gen. Maass was, nor how strong his forces were, except that there was a party of forty men a few miles beyond the break in the line.

The threat to take Tejar is thought to have been made by one of the junior Mexican officers and not by Gen. Maass himself. The garrison at Tejar has now been increased to 800 men, with field pieces and machine guns, all under Major Smedley D. Butler.

Strict orders were issued to-day from headquarters for the American soldiers and marines in Vera Cruz and the vicinity to remain in the same positions and not to advance or bring on an encounter with the Mexican troops.

TO GOVERN VERA CRUZ.

Funston Military Governor and Plummer Provost Marshal General.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Military government was established at Vera Cruz to-day, with Gen. Funston as Military Governor. With this action the fiction of a civil Government under martial law was abandoned. While the new form of government will continue the system of government to which the people of Vera Cruz have been accustomed, military control will be paramount, and everything must yield to the military necessity of the situation.

Gen. Funston notified Secretary Garrison to-day that the officers of the new Military Government would be these:

Military Governor—Gen. Frederick Funston.

Provost Marshal General—Col. Edward H. Plummer, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Administrator of Justice—Judge Advocate John Biddle Porter.

Administrator of Customs—Commander Herman O. Stickney, U. S. N.

Treasurer of Customs—Paymaster David Potter, U. S. N.

Gen. Funston did not mention Judge Advocate Biddle by name as Administrator of Justice, but designated his headquarters Judge Advocate. There is no Judge Advocate with Gen. Funston at Vera Cruz. It was stated at the War Department [illegible] that Col. John Biddle Porter of the Judge Advocate General's Department [illegible] or-

dered to Vera Cruz to serve as Judge Advocate,' would become the Administrator of Justice at Vera Cruz.

This dispatch has been received from Gen. Funston concerning the establishment of military government at Vera Cruz:

Following order establishing military government Vera Cruz issued today:

1. In compliance with instructions from the Secretary of War, and by direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned announces himself as Military Governor of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and the adjacent territory now under control of the armed forces of the United States. The government hereby established will continue the system which the people of Vera Cruz are accustomed to in so far as is consistent with military control.

2. There shall be a Provost Marshal General. He will institute or continue in force the usual department of city government. He will make request to the Military Governor for detail of officers to be placed in charge of the principal departments and bureaus, and for such other officers as may be necessary.

3. In the exercise of police powers the Provost Marshal General will continue for the present the Provost Courts instituted by General Orders No. 2 from these headquarters, dated April 30, 1914.

4. The Judge Advocate at these headquarters is appointed Administrator of Justice. Upon his recommendation the Military Governor will establish courts for the trial of civil causes.

5. The funds received, from whatever sources, will be deposited in the general treasury and credited to the proper fund. The current and necessary expenses of the Military and Civil Government shall be paid on requisition from the proper departments or bureaus approved by the Military Governor.

6. The following administrative officers are exempt from the control of the Provost Marshal General and are under the immediate control of the Military Governor:

(a) The general treasury.
(b) Customs, including lighthouse service.
(c) The civil courts.
(d) The United States mail agency and the General Post Office.

FREDERICK FUNSTON,
Brigadier General, Commanding.

Col. Plummer, Twenty-eighth Infantry, appointed Provost Marshal General.

Commander Stickney, Navy, Administrator of Customs.

Paymaster Potter, Navy, Treasurer of Customs. FUNSTON.

FAREWELL TO FLEET'S DEAD.

Solemn Ceremony Marks the Sailing of the Montana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, May 3.—Bearing seventeen flag-draped coffins, containing the bodies of the American sailors and marines killed since the occupation of Vera Cruz, the armored cruiser Montana sailed this afternoon at 4 o'clock directly for New York, where she is due to arrive next Sunday.

The passage of the Montana through the big fleet was marked by a beautiful and solemn ceremony. As the funeral ship got under way the fifteen dreadnoughts and battleships and the six cruisers and gunboats half-masted their colors, this example being followed by the British, French, and Spanish warships which were anchored near by.

Through a lane between the first and second divisions of the American warships the Montana steamed slowly, while the crews of all the vessels were mustered to quarters and paraded on the side nearest the funeral ship, the bluejackets standing at attention, the marines presenting arms, and the ships' bands playing a dirge.

When the Montana passed the last ships in line, up went the flags to the tops again, and as she was disappearing in the distance the buglers on all the American warships sounded "taps."

Bullfights were resumed here this afternoon, five tame and bony bulls being sacrificed for the pleasure of the populace.

By the Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, May 3.—Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher was deeply affected at the departure of the Montana to-day. He said to the newspaper men:

"By dying in defense of their country they have been given the highest honor that can be accorded to an American. The deepest sympathy of their comrades in the fleet goes out to the bereaved ones at home."

The officers who have been assigned to special duty in connection with the military government of Vera Cruz and will take up their tasks to-morrow are: Col. Edward H. Plummer of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, Provost Marshal; Major Edward M. Lewis of the Nineteenth Infantry, Treasurer; Commander Herman O. Stickney of the transport Prairie, Administrator of Customs; Paymaster David Potter of the battleship Minnesota, Fiscal Officer; Naval Constructor Richard D. Gatewood, in charge of the drydock and machine shops at San Juan de Ulloa.

Others who will probably be assigned as heads of departments are: Major Paul A. Wolf of the Fourth Infantry, Public Works; Capt. Frank E. Bamford of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, Public Safety; Capt. Harold B. Fiske of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, Finance; Major Harry A. Smith of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, and Major Charles Miller of the Seventh Infantry, Education, and Lieut. Stanley L. James of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, Communication.

H. M. Robinson, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service of the United States, arrived to-day to take charge of the Post Office.

TO RECEIVE BODIES HERE.

Public Funeral Suggested for Sailors and Marines—Ships Made Ready.

Commandant Albert H. Gleaves of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in discussing the suggestion that a public funeral service be held in Brooklyn on the arrival of the bodies of United States sailors and marines killed in action at Vera Cruz, said yesterday that he expected to receive orders from Washington to-day concerning the funeral arrangements. The Montana left Vera Cruz with the bodies yesterday and is expected to arrive at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Sunday. Two of the men were residents of Brooklyn. The bodies of the others will be sent to their homes by rail.

The coast defense monitor Ozark left the Navy Yard yesterday for Hampton Roads, where she will receive a supply of coal. She will then go on to Key West, after which her further movements will probably depend upon developments in Mexico. The Wyoming is expected to be ready to leave the yard on Thursday and the Texas on the 12th. Both are expected to join the part of the Atlantic fleet at Vera Cruz. The steamer Washington of the Hawaiian-American Line, which was chartered by the Government to carry stores and supplies to the fleet at Vera Cruz, will sail from the Navy Yard to-morrow with a heavy load of supplies. The armored cruiser Tennessee arrived at the yard on Saturday and is being used as a receiving ship for newly enlisted men in place of the cruiser Washington, which sailed for Mexico a week ago.

BRAZIL IS HOPEFUL.

President Tells Congress Mediation May Bring Peace in Mexico.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 3.—Marshal da Fonseca, the Brazilian President, in his Presidential message to Congress to-day referred to the cordiality of the foreign relations of Brazil, especially those which enabled Argentina, Brazil, and Chile to offer their good offices to the United States and Mexico with the view of averting a conflict which was likely to disturb the political situation.

The President went on to say that the success of such mediation was difficult to attain, but was not impossible.

The message referred to the cordiality displayed by South America during the recent visits of Col. Roosevelt and Prince Henry of Prussia and concluded by extending thanks to the United States Government for the reception accorded to [illegible] Minister, during his visit

MOB BURNED FLAG, DROVE CONSUL OUT

Violent Manzanillo Outbreak, Stadden Reports, Followed Vera Cruz Landing.

GRAVE PERIL OF MASSACRE

British and German Consuls, He Says, Undoubtedly Saved American Lives—General Expulsion Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The American flag was torn from its staff over the United States Consulate at Manzanillo and burned by Mexicans on April 22, the day after the landing of American bluejackets and marines at Vera Cruz. The Consul, Richard M. Stadden of Illinois, was ordered to leave the town and all Americans in the region were directed to quit Mexico within forty-eight hours. Manzanillo is on the west coast of Mexico.

This news came to the State Department to-day in a telegram from Consul Stadden, who has arrived at San Diego, Cal., on the steamship Marie. He has been unable heretofore since his expulsion to communicate with the department. In his dispatch Consul Stadden said that there were fifty Americans at Guadalajara who surely would be mobbed if American warships entered the Harbor of Manzanillo. Since the Consul's departure an American warship has visited the harbor, but the Americans were not harmed.

Consul Stadden said that he was not permitted to take the records of his consulate with him. He reported also that Adolph Steff, the Norwegian Consul at Manzanillo, was forced to flee for his life and had taken passage on the Marie. Just before Consul Stadden's departure a mob attacked the consulate and tore down and burned the flag, and threats were being made that a steamship wharf would be blown up.

The British and the German Consuls, he said, undoubtedly had prevented a slaughter of Americans. The treatment of Americans the Consul described as "horrible." Several Americans were compelled to pay 1,000 pesos ($500) each for safe conduct to the steamship Marie. The Consul gave high praise to Capt J. Davidson of the Marie, who, he said, waited as long as it was safe for belated refugees.

On the day that the attack on the consulate occurred Consul Stadden was forbidden to make use of the telegraph facilities after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. When he attempted to leave the Marie in order to make arrangements for the departure of refugees permission to go ashore was refused.

The Marie brought 259 refugees to San Diego. She had on board also 290 Chinese, who had sailed from Hongkong for Manzanillo, but were not permitted to land at the Mexican port. Consul Stadden said that his dispatch was written on board the Marie on April 29, but that there had been no opportunity to file it until the ship reached San Diego. The Norwegian Consul was able to recover the records of his office and took them with him on the Marie.

Since the Consul left the United States cruiser Raleigh has arrived at Manzanillo.

The State Department to-night made public the following statement, which apparently would indicate that the conditions at Guanajuato had changed radically since Consul Stadden left Manzanillo:

"The Brazilian Minister at Mexico City reports that 160 Americans have arrived in Mexico City from Guanajuato. The refugees are quoted as expressing their grateful appreciation of the kind treatment and protection afforded them by Gov. Cuella.

"The Brazilian Minister reports that the Mexican Government has promised as many trains as are necessary to take out Americans. He says that there is no danger to Americans in Mexico City, and that a number feel so certain of their safety that they refuse to leave. He reports that the American colony is rendering him efficient assistance.

"Consul General Canada, at Vera Cruz, reports that the following refugees arrived from Mexico City this morning: Dr. Sidney Ulfelder of New York, with his wife and two children; C. L. Baker, Jack C. Brennan of Washington, D. C.; James H. Coleman of St. Louis; Howard Jones of Atlanta, Ga. All of these will leave for the United States on the steamships Morro Castle or Ypiranga."

In a cable dispatch received here late to-night Rear Admiral Badger said that he believed that in ten days all the Americans now in Central and Southern Mexico who desired to leave would be out of the country. Those remaining after that time, he said, would be such as had decided to remain at their own risk. Further information about the refugee situation sent by Admiral Badger was paraphrased in this Navy Department statement:

"Admiral Badger reports that he has learned that the steamer City of Tampico did not sail from Texas City until to-day, having apparently been delayed on account of quarantine regulations. She is expected to arrive at Vera Cruz on Wednesday and to sail for Progreso on the same day. Admiral Badger says that after carefully considering the problem of the Yucatan refugees he believes the best plan is for them to wait for this steamer. Word has been received that sixteen American refugees have arrived at Puerto Mexico from Frontera on a tug in charge of a British lieutenant. The other Americans there refused to leave.

"Admiral Badger says he will send a tug down to-night to bring these people to Vera Cruz. Admiral Badger reports that he is satisfied that the reports of the Americans in the Yucatan district being in great peril and the uncontrolled stories of disorder in that district have been exaggerated. The next refugee ship going to New Orleans from Vera Cruz will be the Esperanza."

SAY CUBANS WERE KILLED.

Refugees in Havana Tell of Attacks in Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, May 3.—Mexican Federals killed fifteen Cuban citizens in the streets of Mexico City because they thought they sympathized with Americans, during the taking of Vera Cruz, according to Cuban refugees, 105 of whom arrived aboard the Montevideo to-day. A Catholic priest on board said that United States marines broke into his church and nearly bayonetted him and another priest because two Mexican Federals, unknown to them, had been caught firing at the Americans from the church tower.

Many of the refugees are in the direst straits, arriving without money or friends. Many went to the State Department seeking a part of the $20,000 Cubans' refugee relief fund, but were informed that the money could only be applied for the purpose of repatriation. Finally President Menocal from his own pocket arranged to take care of the needy ones at the immigration station until they are able to get their bearings.

CALLS US TOO LENIENT.

British Observer Thinks We Should Have Marched to Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, May 3.—L. J. Herbert-Standwood of London, while hesitating to criticise the State Department, declares that he feels no backwardness in maintaining that America's attitude in Mexican affairs is vacillating, to say the least, and that the American people should demand a greater show of firmness.

Mr. Herbert-Standwood spent several years in Mexico, and was in Vera Cruz when the Americans captured the town. He believes they were too lenient and should have made their victory decisive on the first day. He thinks that had the United States immediately landed several thousand soldiers from transports the march to Mexico City could have been made without much opposition and the capital taken as easily as was Vera Cruz.

There are hundreds of Americans in Chiapas and other Southern States in imminent peril, he says, and unless the Mexicans are taught to respect the United States, all Anglo-Saxons in the isolated districts will be in danger.

Mr. Herbert-Standwood left here for New York to-night, intending to sail next Saturday for England.

All Wounded Men Doing Well.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In a dispatch received at the Navy Department to-night, Rear Admiral Badger said that all the officers and enlisted men wounded in the fighting at Vera Cruz were doing well.

HUERTA HELPING REFUGEES.

Says Safety of American Women and Children Is First Duty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 3.—Gen. Huerta was seen to-day by the Brazilian Minister, who, as the temporary representative of the United States here, is trying to arrange for a refugee train to leave the city to-morrow evening for Puerto Mexico.

Although the meeting was a casual one, the President held the Minister in conversation for some time. He entered with great interest into all the details of the refugee special, and gave some orders on the subject to his aids on the spot. He said that one thing must be attended to in preference to all others, and that was to provide that American women and children should be able to make their journey in safety and comfort.

Gen. Huerta also assured the Brazilian Minister that no pains would be spared to look after the safety and well-being of those Americans remaining in Mexico.

Up to late this afternoon 867 Americans had registered as passengers on the special, which it is hoped will have a military escort, provided by the Mexican Government. While under the present circumstances the providing of military escorts for these special trains is a considerable tax on the Government, it is not unwilling to take the trouble, as the presence in the capital of so many Americans without employment is a source of anxiety to the authorities, although there has been no molestation thus far by Mexicans.

The registration list for the train is in the hands of an American committee, two of whose members, Armand Weill and H. M. Dieffenbach, receive the names and issue identification numbers.

It is said that part of the track on the Vera Cruz & Isthmus Railway has been destroyed since the last refugee special passed over it, but this damage is not serious, and will not cause material delay.

The British committee of six, which accompanied the first refugee special, have returned to the capital and report that the journey was accomplished most successfully.

The capital is crowded with American refugees who have come from the interior. They walk about the streets without being subjected to any form of indignity or molestation. They are chiefly mining men and their families from the State of Guanajuato. They say they left that State because other foreigners seemed to be leaving, although there were no disorders and they had not been molested themselves.

To-day was like an ordinary Sunday in Mexico City, though the animation, of course, was less. There was a bullfight and the usual crowds in the Alameda and other places of resort.

The Country Club and suburban resorts showed the effect of the decrease in the number of American residents, but Mexican tennis players and golfers were out, as well as the residents of other nationalities. Theatres and moving-picture shows were well patronized.

Canada Again Warns Americans.

By The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, May 3.—Another warning was received to-day by the Brazilian Minister from Consul Canada at Vera Cruz, who advised all the remaining Americans in the Federal capital to leave without delay. The Minister in announcing that he had received assurances from Huerta that both he and his Ministers would do everything asked to insure the safety of Americans remaining in this country, said:

"Gen. Huerta assured me in particular that the refugee train leaving tomorrow would carry sleeping cars for the women and children of the party and would run under the protection of the Brazilian flag and with an adequate military escort. The Brazilian Consul and Vice Consul will accompany the train on behalf of the Brazilian Legation."

Rumors as to the ill health of Huerta were apparently unfounded, as he took his usual walk in Chapultepec Park this morning and later appeared in a prominent restaurant. Whenever he was recognized on the streets, he was cheered by the people.

It is stated here that two or more Mexican delegates are to be appointed to represent the Federal Government at the mediation conferences and that their names will be announced soon. The general feeling here in regard to the conference is pessimistic

FIND LAUREL'S BODY; KILLED BY FEDERALS

American Citizen Disappeared in November and Huerta Denied Knowledge of Him.

TAKEN FROM HIS RANCH

Marched with Other Prisoners Two Miles Out of Nuevo Laredo and There Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

LAREDO, Tex., May 3.—The body of Porfirio Laurel, an American citizen who was put to death by the Mexican Federals near Nuevo Laredo last November, but of whose whereabouts the Federals said they knew nothing when the United States Government demanded his return to American territory, was recovered from a Mexican grave by the side of the railroad track two miles west of Nuevo Laredo this afternoon by a son of the dead man and several friends mostly Constitutionalists. The identification of Laurel's body was made by means of a spectacle case, in his coat pocket and the clothes he had worn when last seen.

The body was in a grave with two others, but was readily distinguished. After being exhumed, the remains were placed in a coffin and brought to Nuevo Laredo, where they will be held until to-morrow and then brought to this side, the delay being due to the necessity of obtaining permission from Gen. Carranza to send the body to the American side.

At the time Laurel was taken prisoner by the Federals, he was on a ranch some miles west of Nuevo Laredo. He was taken from the ranch, bound to several other prisoners, and brought to Nuevo Laredo. After his arrival in Nuevo Laredo Consul Garrett advised Washington of what had happened, and Washington demanded his release.

About this time the news was given out by the Mexican Federals that Laurel had escaped, but witnesses say they saw him being taken under guard away from Nuevo Laredo. He was never again seen, and later a rumor became current that Laurel and several other prisoners had been put to death one night. Again the matter was taken up by Washington, but without satisfaction.

Laurel was a resident of this county, and was born here. His capture and execution caused considerable excitement in this section.

OIL MEN TO PROTEST.

Will Meet in New York to Urge Protection for Tampico Wells.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 3.—All foreign oil companies operating in the Tampico (Mexico) fields have called a meeting for May 7 in New York to discuss steps to obtain protection for their holdings, threatened with destruction between the Mexican factions. This information was given out to-day by F. B. Clark, Jr., Vice-President of a New York firm dealing in oil-well supplies in Mexico, who passed through here en route from Tampico to New York. Mr. Clark said the companies owned by Mexican capital also would be represented.

"The situation will be put before the United States Government in its true light," Mr. Clark said. "If the United States refuses to act, the companies will turn to foreign countries and ask them to protect the oil interests."

DR. RYAN FAILS TO ARRIVE.

Mexico City Officials Say He and Escort Passed Aguascallentes.

MEXICO CITY, May 3.—Dr. Edward Ryan, the American who was reported arrested at Zacatecas a few days ago, was to have arrived here yesterday, but up to this evening had not reached the capital.

The War Department does not give any reason for the delay, but says that Dr Ryan, under a strong escort of Mexican troops, has passed through Aguascallentes.

The Minister of War had officially notified the Brazilian Minister to Mexico that Dr. Ryan would be delivered into the care of the Brazilian Legation, which is in charge of the interests of the United States during the absence of its diplomatic representative.

President Huerta to-day, in reply to inquiries, gave assurances that Dr. Ryan would be sent to Vera Cruz.

MORNING NOON and NIGHT

ORLANDO Cigars

A mildness all its own has made the Orlando famous as "the 24-Hour Cigar." The Media Perfecto size, 3 for 25 cts. Box of 25, $2.00

CIGARS UNITED CIGAR STORES CIGARS

SAYS WILSON POLICY IS CERTAIN TO WIN

Jules Hedemann of The Paris Matin Cables His Views Home from Washington.

HUERTA'S FALL IMMINENT

He Upholds the Refusal of Washington Government to Recognize the Dictator.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Monday, May 4.—The Matin published this morning Jules Hedemann's first dispatch from Washington, which occupies three columns. He starts by a reference to THE NEW YORK TIMES' dispatch from Paris about the hostility of French press opinion.

"This," he says, "will spread today across the American continent and will strongly affect Franco-American sentiment adversely, for the United States is at the moment doubly sensitive to sympathy or adverse criticism from Europe."

He continues: "From the point of view of French national interest and from a purely selfish point of view, is not the friendship and goodwill of a hundred million Americans worth more than the friendship of Huerta and a few Mexicans? Suppose a European conflict should break out, would not the moral support of that great and strong Power be more precious than the sympathy of the Mexicans and the Mexican Indians?

"It is said in certain quarters of France that if President Wilson had recognized Huerta we should not be afflicted with the Mexican problem. The reply is, that if President Wilson had recognized him a revolution would have broken out all the same, and anarchy would have lasted longer, for without Washington's financial boycott Huerta would have resisted longer, but would have succumbed, as he will now succumb. He is execrated in his own country.

"It is said that President Wilson ought to recognize Huerta, but it is forgotten that all the great Latin Republics of South America refused recognition. It is forgotten that the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile are on a totally different standing toward Mexico from the European countries."

M. Hedeman closes with a eulogy of President Wilson's Mexican policy, and says its success is certain. He concludes: "Huerta's fall and the re-establishment of order in Mexico under the aegis of the United States are as certain as sunrise to-morrow."

MAY EVACUATE ACAPULCO.

Federal Deal with Zapatistas—Many Refugees at Manzanillo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—At 11 o'clock to-night the Navy Department issued this statement:

"Admiral Howard's daily report from the West Coast by radiogram says that the South Dakota transmits a rumor that the Federalists have agreed to evacuate Acapulco on agreement with Zapatistas that they will not be attacked. The report is that the Federalists invited the Zapatistas to join with them, but that this request was refused, and the agreement to evacuate if not molested was then reached.

"Last reports from Acapulco are to the effect that everything was quiet, but owing to the difficulties of radio communication the reports made to Admiral Howard from that port have been exceedingly fragmentary.

"Thirty more refugees have arrived at Manzanillo, where conditions are reported as improved. Admiral Howard greatfully acknowledges the aid of the German Consul at that port, who, he says, is making every effort to assist foreigners still remaining in the land. Efforts will be made to charter a steamer for refugees from Manzanillo in case it is not possible to ship them on the regular steamer. There are about 100 there now and more coming daily. There are twenty refugees from Altata on the Paul Jones.

"Vague and indefinite rumors from the interior have reached the Maryland of disturbances in the vicinity of El Favor mines, near Hostotipaguillo, but no confirmation of any kind has been received.

"The Albany has arrived at San Blas, the Lawrence, Hull, Treble and Truxton at Mazatlan, the Stewart and Perry in La Paz. The Cleveland has left Guaymas."

Coast Artillery to Brownsville.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Five companies of coast artillery were ordered to border patrol duty at Brownsville, Texas, by Secretary Garrison to-night to replace Texas militiamen now on duty there. Secretary Garrison had suggested to Gov. Colquitt of Texas that it would be difficult for State and Federal troops to operate at the same point. It was understood Gov. Colquitt would withdraw the State troops upon the arrival of the coast artillery.

HUERTA'S REGIME NEAR ITS END

Continued from Page 1.

forces and that his own troops fall back before any advance of the revolutionists.

Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa are well aware of Huerta's plight. Seeing victory within their grasp, they are unwilling to lessen the aggressive campaign they have mapped out, which has its object the capture of the City of Mexico. While Carranza, as "First Chief" of the Constitutionalist movement, has accepted the invitation of the South American mediators to send representatives to the proposed peace conference, he has refused to assent to the suggestion that hostilities cease pending a conclusion of the mediators' undertaking.

Have Secret Information.

Officials of the United States Government share the belief of Carranza and Villa that Huerta is on his last legs. They probably have more information on the subject of his situation than they are willing to make public. The reports they received yesterday from Mexico that Huerta was preparing for flight were not included in the regular press bulletins. Information along this line is being withheld from the public. One of the happiest men in Washington is John Lind, confidential adviser to President Wilson on Mexican affairs, who has been predicting for months that Huerta's cause was waning and that the old Indian soldier would not be able to hold out much longer against his enemies.

Reports reach Washington of dissension in Gen. Huerta's own immediate circle. One view here is that his dismissal of Señor Portillo y Itojas from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is merely preliminary to turning over the Government to some other man whom Huerta desires to honor. Had Portillo remained in office after the flight or resignation of Huerta, he would have become Provisional President pending an election by the Congress. The desperate position in which Huerta finds himself has not tended to improve his always uncertain temper, and some observers here believe that Portillo ran counter to one of the dictator's fits of anger.

Dismissal May Be a Ruse.

The failure of Huerta to appoint a successor to Portillo as Minister of Foreign Affairs has aroused much discussion in Washington. It is suggested that Huerta may expect to shut off efforts to depose him by failing to fill an office that stands next in succession to the Presidency. Of somewhat the same significance is the suggestion that Huerta, by making no special provision for his successor, may wish simply to convince the people that he has no ideas of flight.

Both these suggestions may be true. But Gen. Huerta of course does not shut off the line of succession to the Presidency by failing to appoint a Foreign Minister. The Minister of the Interior comes next under the act of succession, the Minister of Justice third and so on through the entire Cabinet.

It is an interesting fact, however, that the Minister of the Interior has not been mentioned as a possible successor, so that Huerta may feel that he is protecting himself by retaining him in the highest occupied post in the Government.

The man most frequently mentioned a few months ago as likely to inherit the presidency should Gen. Huerta take the field as the active commander of the forces or leave the country in flight was Francisco Carbajal y Rosas, the Chief Justice. To put him in line for the presidency Huerta would of course have [illegible] of Foreing Affairs, at that time held by Querido Moheno. Senor Carbajal it was thought, might prove acceptable to the Constitutionalists [illegible] mission of mediation to them in 1911. Constitutionalists here, however, have said that he would not be satisfactory.

More recently the name of Enrique Gerostieta, Minister of Justice, has been mentioned. He, too, of course, would have to be raised to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to succeed to the Presidency.

There is now an undercurrent of support for Pedro Lascurain, once Minister of Finance, as President ad interim should Gen. Huerta retire. He is the old-fashioned type of Mexican statesman to whom Gen. Huerta would probably prefer to yield. But it is dountful whether he would prove a quieting ruler as far as the Constitutionalists are concerned. Last November they bitterly resented a suggestion that President Wilson might favor his elevation to the Presidency, and the statement was made then that they would never accept him or any one else appointed by Gen. Huerta.

The Mexican Constitution makes elaborate provision for possible vacancies in the office of President and Vice President. The Vice Presidency has been vacant since the murder of Piro Suares with President Madero. The provision is that the members of the Cabinet in the order specified by law shall assume the Presidency, but that Congress shall call a general election at once. The President ad interim would not be eligible at that election, but he could make himself eligible by resigning his powers the day before the votes were cast.

Secretary Bryan indicated to-night that the United States Government was in no hurry to appoint a representative or representatives to confer with the mediators. He did not explain further. It is evident that the Administration is very well satisfied with the present situation, which, from any direction that it may be viewed, shows the elimination of Gen. Huerta at an early date.

Among those suggested as conferees to be appointed by the United States are Richard Olney and Elihu Root, both former Secretaries of State; Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and John Bassett Moore, former Counselor of the State Department.

HUERTA'S DEFENSES.

Plants Cannon in Suburbs for Americans or Rebels. It Is Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, May 3.—The better class of residents of Mexico City are quaking with fear over the possibility of Villa coming to the capital, and Huerta continues to evince every intention of making a stand to the last ditch, according to the report brought here to-day by A. W. Churley, an American, who was Superintendent of the Young Men's Christian Association in Mexico City.

Mr. Churley says that artillery are mounted in the [illegible] of the capital, in readiness for a possible attack by Americans or rebels, while recruiting for the Federal Army continues active, even bootblacks being impressed to bear arms.

Many of the better class of Mexicans are leaving the capital and going to their ranches, fearing the consequences should Villa and his bandits capture the city, and believing that a sack of the place would be inevitable.

Persons from San Luis Potosi assert that Gen. Antonio G. Olea and his men have been sacking the city the last three days. The troops, long unpaid, became unruly, whereupon the officers joined in the sacking.

Huerta is reported to have announced the receipt of a telegram from Gen. Joaquin Maass at Saltillo, stating that 25,000 men were massed there, prepared to invade the United States and fight until their last cartridge was fired. This, however, was generally believed to be an official exaggeration, intended for local consumption.

The story may also be intended to cow the populace, who are beginning to turn against Huerta. It is not believed, however, that any mobs could start in Mexico City which Huerta would not be able to control, as he has already made every preparation to handle such disorder or street fighting, in case the city is entered by an enemy.

The report also is circulated in Mexico City that Villa saluted the American flag in order to atone for the Tampico incident. This report is incensing the crowds against Villa, as such an act is thought unpatriotic.

One refugee reports that three Americans whose names are unknown, are imprisoned in Mexico City, having been taken off a train in the outskirts last Friday.

Americans have received several warnings to keep off the streets, as a general attack against them is feared. The majority have obeyed the warning, although nothing has occurred to justify the warning.

The young men of Pachuca held a parade on Friday, calling upon all foreigners other than Americans to participate in order to be identified when "the time came to do justice to Americans."

The majority of the Americans took part in the parade under British and other foreign flags.

The Americans in Mexico City are reported to be confident that they would be safe should Villa capture the place, although they believe their houses would probably be sacked.

HUERTA TO GO ON CONDITIONS?

Only Asks Safe Conduct Out of Country, Vera Cruz Hears.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, May 3.—Persistent reports are circulating here that Gen. Huerta intends to retire from the provisional Presidency of Mexico on condition that he be assured a safe conduct to a port and is put on board a foreign warship.

It is asserted in some Mexican circles here that Gen. Huerta was ready to resign a week ago, but was prevented from doing so by internal dissensions in his Cabinet.

Some close observers here incline to the view that Señor Portillo's resignation may clear the way for the appointment of a foreign Minister who under the Constitution could succeed Gen. Huerta as President. It is pointed out that while Gen. Carranza declined to treat with Gen. Huerta, he might consent to enter into negotiations with his successor.

While the Federal capital was reported quiet to-day persons who arrived here from the seat of government said that the populace were beginning to learn that Gen. Huerta had been deceiving them all the time by issuing false reports of Federal successes.

The news of the peaceful way in which the Americans were occupying Vera Cruz, it was stated, had spread to the capital and had convinced Mexicans there that the American seizure of the port is not for conquest or aggression. Refugees say the inhabitants of the capital fear the coming of Villa more than that of the American troops.

The elements in Mexico City which cling to the memory of President Madero are reported to be incensed by the arrest of some of the Deputies who were formerly cast into jail on charges of conspiracy.

It was learned to-day that Roberto Esteva Ruiz, the new Foreign Minister, made application on Friday to the Brazilian Minister for passports to take him through the American lines at Vera Cruz on the way to Washington on a mission of state, but the request for passports was [illegible] on Saturday by the Mexican Government.

Word has been sent by telegraph from the War Office to all Federal commanders to cease hostilities against both Americans and [illegible] of the arrangement of an armistice.

The Right Rev. Manuel Rivera, Roman Catholic Bishop of Queretaro, died suddenly to-day, while driving in an anti-American parade.

HINT AT HUERTA'S OUSTING.

London Telegraph Disp

WOMAN LEFT TO DIE IN STRANGE ROBBERY

Mrs. Johanna Mannheim's Skull Broken by Thief and $4,000 in Gems Taken.

MAID IN HOUSE DISAPPEARS

Victim When Near Death Tells of Attack by "Dr. Verney," Companion on Night Outing.

Mrs. Johanna Mannheim, a widow, 40 years old, who with her mother, Mrs. Lena Leman, maintained a furnished room house at 43 West Ninety-second Street, was taken to the Lexington Ave. Sanitarium, Sixty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, suffering from a fractured skull last night, after an attack made upon her in the parlor of her home early in the morning by a man she knew only as "Dr. Verney." Her condition was critical.

The police were not informed of the details of the affair until after noon and then a general alarm was sent out. A search also was made for a Polish maid, employed by Mrs. Leman on April 28, and known as Yetta. The maid disappeared from the house a few minutes after the attack. Jewelry worth nearly $4,000, and $300 which was stolen from a strong box, also disappeared.

That the mysterious "Dr. Verney" figured in the case was not made known by Mrs. Mannheim or her mother until Mrs. Mannheim was told by physicians at the sanitarium that there was slight chance of her recovery. Then Coroner Timothy Healy was called in and a somewhat guarded version of the affair was given to him. What the Coroner learned led him to the belief that "Dr. Verney" and the Polish maid worked together and that the motive for the assault was robbery. After Mrs. Mannheim had told her story she rallied slightly.

It was said late at night that the patient's condition had shown a slight improvement, but the physicians would make no promise that she would survive.

Mrs. Mannheim said that she had spent several hours with "Dr. Verney" on Saturday night and in the early morning in Broadway restaurants and in a chop suey restaurant in Columbus Circle. She believed that his given name was Arthur. She said he was a man of polished manners, and that from his dress and demeanor she thought he was wealthy.

Women Tell of Struggle.

The first report which reached the West 100th Street police station was that Mrs. Mannheim had been attacked by thieves who had entered the house. This information was given first to Dr. Henry M. Koles, of 44 West Ninety-second Street, who was called in by Mrs. Leman soon after the attack took place. Mrs. Leman said that she had been attracted by cries from the first floor of the house, where her daughter had a bedroom adjoining the parlor. When she ran downstairs she found Mrs. Mannheim on the floor, but not unconscious. It was then about 4:15 o'clock in the morning.

The police got few more details. On the floor they found a gold watch and a bit of broken chain, a collar and a black bow tie, a man's hat and a walking stick. Mrs. Mannheim said she had torn the watch and collar from her assailant when she had struggled with him.

The man, she said, had jumped from the front window into the areaway when he had heard her mother approaching down the stairs, and had not stopped for his hat and cane. The front parlor was a scene of disorder. The furniture was overturned and the rugs were kicked about.

It was while the police were trying to make head or tail of the story that Mrs. Leman discovered the ring of hers was gone and her own strongbox rifled. One of the jewels taken was a diamond and pearl necklace valued by Mrs. Mannheim at $2,000. Two diamond rings worth $1,000 also were gone. Mrs. Leman said the maid had seen the necklace a few days before and had exclaimed:

"If I had that necklace, I would go to Europe."

Detective Donnelly of the West 100th Street Station was working along these lines, with but a poor description of Mrs. Mannheim's assailant, when the widow, believing that she was soon to die, told her story to Coroner Healy.

"Mysterious Dr. Verney."

Mrs. Mannheim began her story by the statement that she had met the man she knew as "Dr. Verney" in Churchill's restaurant, at Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, two years ago. He promised to see her again. Then he dropped out of her life as suddenly as he had entered it.

The widow heard nothing more of "Dr. Verney," she said, until a week ago on Saturday when he called her up on the telephone and made an appointment to meet her at her home on Thursday last. Her brother-in-law, Morris Mannheim, and her mother were home when he called. "Dr. Verney" suggested that they get up a party to go to Coney Island yesterday. Morris Mannheim told Mrs. Mannheim that he didn't like the stranger and would have nothing to do with such a plan.

"Dr. Verney" left half an hour later after promising to call again on Saturday night at 7 o'clock.

At 8:40 o'clock on Saturday night he telephoned that he had overslept, but would go to the house as soon as he could dress. He arrived at 9:40, according to Mrs. Mannheim. He was in full dress, and suggested that they visit a restaurant.

The couple went first to the Garden restaurant at Fiftieth Street and Broadway, said Mrs. Mannheim, and remained there until about 2 o'clock in the morning. She said they had something to eat and danced several times. She also admitted that they had several drinks. Then, she said, they got into a taxicab and went to the chop suey restaurant in Columbus Circle.

It was soon after 3 o'clock in the morning, as nearly as Mrs. Mannheim could remember, when they left this place and again engaging a taxicab, went to her home. She took "Dr. Verney" into the front parlor, and they remained there talking for several minutes. Then, she said, she walked toward her bedroom, which adjoined the parlor in the rear, saying that she would return in a moment. As she swung aside the curtains which separated the rooms, she said, she heard "Dr. Verney" leap forward. Before she could turn he was upon her, and she felt a heavy blow on the back of her head.

The weapon used by the man was a flat automobile wrench weighing one and one-half pounds. Mrs. Mannheim said that he must have carried it in his pocket, as it did not belong in the house. The police found the wrench in a corner of the room, where "Dr. Verney" tossed it in the struggle that followed.

According to Mrs. Mannheim she was struck five times on the head with the wrench, and then her senses began to leave her. She grasped her assailant by the collar and tore his tie and collar away. She remembered also grasping his watch chain. A silk handkerchief which had either been torn from his pocket by the woman or used to cover the wrench was also found by detectives. It bore no laundry mark which might help in establishing "Dr. Verney's" identification.

Despite the brutal attack, Mrs. Mannheim was not completely overpowered by the man, and he could not stop her screams. She was wearing diamond rings worth $2,000, and these were not stolen, Mrs. Mannheim said that, while her mind was somewhat clouded, she did not believe "Dr. Verney" had an opportunity to take them or search her bedroom before her mother ran downstairs.

From this point Mrs. Leman took up the story. She said she was wealthy and owned the house in which she lived and other apartments in the neighborhood. She was asleep in a room above that occupied by her daughter, she said, when she was awakened by the sounds of the struggle. Her first thought was to wake the maid "Yetta." She screamed to the girl to run for aid.

"Then," said Mrs. Leman, "I ran down the stairs and found my daughter on the floor moaning with pain. 'Dr. Verney' must have just found time to jump out of the window. I called up Dr. Koles because I was afraid my daughter had been killed. I never liked 'Dr. Verney' and didn't believe the stories he told about being rich. He also said that he had lived at the St. Regis. That turns out to be untrue."

While the physician was examining Mrs. Mannheim, her mother went back to her room and found the strong box on the floor. The key, which she had kept under her pillow, was lying beside the box. All of the jewelry was missing. Hysterical, Mrs. Leman ran downstairs again and cried out that she had been robbed. She found that her daughter had told none of the details to Dr. Koles, and she also withheld the information, hoping to prevent any further publicity.

In the general alarm sent out by the police, "Dr. Arthur Verney" was described as 35 years old, five feet nine inches in height and 140 pounds in weight. He had dark hair and brown eyes, and wore small side whiskers. It was believed that he frequented the neighborhood of Fiftieth Street and Broadway. Little credence was placed in his story about being a physician.

"Yetta," the maid, was a Russian Pole, 29 years of age. She was five feet four inches in height and weighed about 160 pounds. She had dark brown hair and eyes and a sallow complexion. Mrs. Leman remembered that she had once spoken of a sister living in Brooklyn.

THE LATE GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

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GEN. SICKLES DIES; HIS WIFE AT BEDSIDE

Continued from Page 1.

ton Key, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, son of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," paid attention to Mrs. Sickles, and Sickles shot and killed Key on the street in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 27, 1859.

Sickles declared Key had misled Mrs. Sickles. His trial, which lasted twenty days, ended in the acquittal of Sickles, the defense being temporary abberation of mind, and this was the first case in which that plea was set up as defense. After his acquittal Sickles took his wife back.

Forgave His First Wife.

"I am not aware of any statute or code of morals," said Sickles to his critics, "which makes it infamous to forgive a woman. I can now see in the almost universal denunciation with which she is followed to my threshold the misery and peril from which I have rescued the mother of my daughter. I shall strive to prove to all that an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed."

Mrs. Sickles died a few years later. When Sickles went to Madrid years later his daughter Laura accompanied him. She fell in love with a young Spaniard. Her father objected to the match and brought her back to New York, where she died.

Retiring from Congress in March, 1861, Sickles was one of the first to anticipate a need of soldiers. At the outbreak of the civil war, the young politician, then 38 years old, went to Lincoln to offer his services.

"You have been a leader in New York Democratic politics," said the President. "If you kept your end up at that game surely you'll do to take command of men in the field."

The retired Congressman returned to this city and organized the Excelsior Brigade of Volunteers in New York, and was commissioned Colonel of one of the five regiments. He was nominated Brigadier General in September, 1861, but was not confirmed by the Senate until March, 1862. Gen. Sickles served under Gen. Hooker with distinction at Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill. He was in the seven days' fighting before Richmond, and also participated at Antietam. He succeeded Gen. Hooker in command of the division, and took a conspicuous part in the engagement at Fredericksburg. He was appointed Major General of Volunteers in 1862, but his commission dated from the year previous.

Lost His Leg at Gettysburg.

At Chancellorsville, commanding the Third Army Corps, to which he had been promoted, he was highly commended for gallant conduct, and his courage and activity at Gettysburg are matters of history. All authorities accord him a very important part in that great battle, some contending that his was the master stroke that saved the day. It was at Gettysburg that he lost a leg. In March, 1865, he was brevetted a Major General of the regular army for bravery and meritorious service at Gettysburg.

President Lincoln and Secretary Seward sent Gen. Sickles on a confidential mission to Colombia and other South American States early in 1865. He negotiated an important treaty regarding rights of transit over the Isthmus of Panama. Immediately upon his return to this country he was selected to play an important part in the task of reconstruction. He commanded the Military Department of the Carolinas in 1865-7 and performed his duties in a manner that elicited the cordial commendation of Secretary Stanton and Gen. Grant. The views of President Johnson differed from those of Gen. Sickles, however, and the President relieved Sickles of his command, after first offering him the mission to the Netherlands, which he declined. He was mustered out of the service Jan. 1, 1868, and was placed on the retired list with the full rank of Major General April 14, 1869.

In the Spring of 1869 President Grant having tendered to Gen. Sickles the mission to Mexico, which was declined, appointed him United States Minister to Spain, a post which he retained until March 20, 1874. After relinquishing that office to his successor Gen. Sickles continued to reside abroad, chiefly in France, until 1880.

Second Marriage in Spain.

At the Court of Spain Sickles became a dominating figure. Four years of brilliant diplomacy brought him the title: "The Yankee King of Spain." Here he contracted his second marriage with Señorita Creagh in 1877. This romance was followed by estrangement which was to last more than a quarter of a century. A son, Stanton, and a daughter, Edna, were the results of this marriage.

The General returned to New York alone and re-entered politics. He served as Sheriff of New York County and at the age of 67 was re-elected to Congress. Trouble came to him in his last years. In June, 1911, his daughter, Mrs. Edna Sickles Crackenthorpe, wife of a British diplomat, sued to prevent a disposal of certain properties to which she believed she was entitled. In December, 1912, the General was deposed as Chairman of the New York Monuments Commission, which he had headed during the twenty-six years of its existence. There was a shortage of $27,000, and there was some talk of arresting the old soldier, but nothing came of it. Another trouble came in 1911, when the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion refused to admit Gen. Sickles to membership.

He faced bankruptcy in the last years of his life, and several attempts were made to seize the art treasures in his Fifth Avenue home because of debt. It was in his extremity that his estranged wife and son came to his aid on several occasions.

His last days were spent at 23 Fifth Avenue, surrounded by war relics and attended by his faithful negro servant.

MAJOR ROCKENBACK.

YOAKUM MANSION IN PERIL.

Fire Destroys Six Barns on Long Island Estate; Loss $40,000.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., May 3.—The 1,200 acre estate here of Benjamin F. Yoakum, head of the Frisco Railroad, was damaged $40,000 to-day by a fire which destroyed half a dozen barns and outbuildings. The fire originated from some cause unknown in the hayloft of a big barn and for a time threatened the Yoakum mansion. The dwelling was saved by the aid of firemen from Central Park and Farmingdale.

Neither Mr. Yoakum nor any member of his family is in the East, but his Secretary, William F. Hull, and the latter's wife, were on the estate when the fire occurred.

REV. C. S. HORN DROPS DEAD

Radical British M. P. Stricken on a Lake Ontario Steamer.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, May 3.—The Rev. C. Sylvester Horn, M. A., Radical member of the British Parliament for Ipswich, died suddenly last night on the steamer Corona as the boat was nearing Toronto from Niagara Falls.

Early in the day Mr. Horn had complained of a pain in the back, but this had passed away, and as he and Mrs. Horn were walking the deck of the steamer he dropped dead at his wife's feet.

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PLAN TO ARREST 86 MILITIAMEN

Court-Martial and Civil Trials for Soldiers Who Spread Ludlow Tent Fire.

MAY IMPEACH GOV. AMMONS

To-day 500 Women Will Demand Redress from Legislature—U. S. Troops Rule with Iron Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, May 3.—As members of the State Legislature began assembling here to-day for the extra session, beginning to-morrow, to take action on the Colorado miners' strike, plans were being made for the court-martialing as well as the arrest and trial by the civil authorities of the eighty-six members of Company B, Colorado National Guard, who, with two officers of the State militia, were held responsible by the Coroner's jury for the deaths of two women and eleven children in a pit among the burning tents of Ludlow.

Members of the Legislature are arriving by the dozen. Secret caucuses were being held to-night in three of the big hotels. On every side it was rumored that well-defined plans to impeach Gov. E. M. Ammons and probably Lieut. Gov. Stephen R. Fitzgerald were being formulated. That a resolution to impeach Ammons will be introduced is virtually certain. Whether the Legislature will adopt such a measure is a question.

The report submitted last night by the Military Commission, created by Mr. Ammons himself, finding that soldiers deliberately set fire to and looted some of the tents at Ludlow, will be urged as evidence of Gov. Ammon's inability properly to govern the State.

500 Women to March.

When the Legislature assembles tomorrow 500 women will march to the State House and demand an audience. These women, members of the Colorado Women's Peace League, sent a committee to Ludlow to investigate. This committee has returned with the report that not half of the horrors of what they term the massacre of the women and children has been told. For these killings the women will demand redress. Mrs. Alma Lafferty, President of the Peace League, and a member of the committee that went to Ludlow, will lead the march to the State House.

While party leaders were busy to-day laying plans for the conduct of the special session of the Legislature, none of the plans had crystalized to-night. The first thing on the Legislative programme will be the selection of a Speaker in the House, and then it is probable that a concurrent resolution will be introduced calling for adjournment sine die at the end of two weeks. On this there is promised a spirited fight, and the general opinion expressed by legislators now in Denver is that it will not carry.

Gov. Ammons has asked for the enactment of arbitration laws, issuance of bonds to finance the past and future maintenance of the State militia, the establishment of a State constabulary, and executive authority to prohibit the sale or use of intoxicating liquors and arms and ammunition in troubled regions of the State whenever occasion may demand.

Major Holbrook, in charge of the Federal troops in the Trinidad district, let it be known to-day that he had construed Secretary Garrison's proclamation as to the disarming of all persons in the strike zone not in the service of the United States to include members of the Colorado militia, as well as strikers, mine guards, and others. But as all militiamen are to be withdrawn from the strike region no clash is anticipated.

Government soldiers to-day took charge of the entire strike zone, including the northern district, of which Louisville is the centre. The area now under the jurisdiction of the Federal troops extends 260 miles from north to south, and from forty to seventy-five miles from east and west. It includes all of the Colorado coal fields.

Major Holbrook is ruling with an iron hand. Not only did he to-day put a strict embargo upon the shipment of arms into the State and between points in the State, but he also ordered that the saloons remain closed throughout the disaffected district. Arms shipped in violation of his order, he declares, will be confiscated. He issued his warning to all railroads and business houses.

Major Holbrook's Orders.

Major Holbrook's embargo order follows:

Headquarters Federal Forces,
Trinidad, Col., May 3, 1914.

To All Railroad and Express Companies, State of Colorado:

By authority of the Secretary of War, the embargo established by the State authorities on the receiving, shipping, or delivering of arms and ammunition in this State will be continued. You will therefore refrain from any of the acts above specified.

By order of
MAJOR HOLBROOK,
Commanding Federal Forces.

In a personal letter to Mayor W. P. Dunlavy of Trinidad, Major Holbrook says:

"There seems to be an agitation on foot to reopen the saloons in this county. Considering the situation as now existing a most serious one, and that the demands of humanity, as well as of expediency, require the saloons to remain closed, I, as commander of the Federal forces in this district, hereby direct that all saloons remain closed until further orders."

Major Holbrook announced that tomorrow, pay day of the mining companies, he would provide troopers as guards, and would not permit either the operators or the union to have armed men on duty when the men were paid off. The soldiers will accompany the paying officers to the different camps.

Coroner B. D. Sipe at Trinidad to-day received a telegram from John Schwager, Austro-Hungarian Consul in Denver, asking him for a list of all subjects of Austria-Hungary killed in strike battles. The Coroner announced that the inquest over the men killed in the Forbes battle would be held early in the week.

Strikers Serenade U. S. Troops.

It was reported to Adjt. Gen. Chase to-night that two troops of cavalry from Fort Robinson, Neb., arrived in Louisville late to-day, and that Troop D, Colorado National Guard, was withdrawn immediately, leaving for Boulder. A brass band led a procession of strikers to greet the incoming Federal troops, and these were serenaded at the railway station.

Officers of the union to-day visited the site of the Ludlow tent colony to make plans for rebuilding the camp. It was explained that the new colony probably would be located beside the ruins of the old one. The strikers have ordered material and are ready to begin work as soon as formal permission from the army authorities is secured.

John R. Lawson left Trinidad for Indianapolis to-night to attend a meeting of the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America.

DOES INCLUDE MILITIAMEN.

But Garrison Believes There Will Be No State Soldiers to Disarm.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary of War Garrison said at 11 o'clock to-night that there had been no late development in the Colorado strike situation. Twenty companies of cavalry altogether had been ordered into the State, and this would make a force of about 1,400 men in the aggregate.

Some doubt existed last night as to whether the proclamation requiring the disarming of all persons in the troubled zones was broad enough to include the surrender of arms by the militia. When asked to clear up this doubt to-night Secretary Garrison said that the proclamation was worded so as to compel the surrender of all arms in certain designated zones in Colorado if such weapons were in the hands of any person not in the service of the United States.

Secretary Garrison said this language was broad enough to include all persons not connected with the military service of the United States Government. He explained that the militia was to be withdrawn from all districts not occupied by the army, but that if any militiamen remained in the zones covered by the disarmament proclamation they would fall within the purview of the proclamation and would have to give up their arms. His understanding of the situation was that there would be no militiamen in those portions of the State occupied by the United States cavalrymen.

FROM THE WORKERS' SIDE.

An Analysis of the Strike Conditions from Prof. Seligman.

Prof. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, has written for the current number of The Annalist, out to-day, an analysis of the industrial and social conditions which brought about the present crisis in Colorado. After reviewing the seven demands of the strikers he says that five of them are guaranteed under severe penalty by the laws of Colorado, but the miners contend that these laws were never enforced.

"Whether that is so or not," says Prof. Seligman, "is it not a very remarkable commentary on the state of American civilization that individuals should be compelled to resort to a strike in order to enforce laws which it is the obligation of the employers to obey and the State to enforce?"

Prof. Seligman characterizes the attempt of the operators to defend some of these extra legal practices as far from ingenuous. "Thus," he says, "we are told that in one of the mining camps only 22 per cent. of the wages of the men were expended in the company's stores; but we are not told what happened in all the other camps; nor that according to our Federal statistics the average expenditure for food of a workingman receiving $600 a year is 36 per cent. of his wages—so that even in this single camp the company's stores swallowed about two-thirds of a miner's average expenditure for goods ordinarily bought at such stores; nor are we told that such company stores have unjustly earned the name of 'pluck-me' stores and have everywhere else fallen under the ban of enlightened public opinion.

"It is claimed by the operators that this is a fight against the closed shop, whereas in reality it is a fight against the recognition of the union. The two things are by no means the same. The closed shop means that none but union men may be employed; the recognition of the union means that the employers should consent to discuss matters of common interest with the representatives of the union. Under conditions of complete freedom these will normally in a short time represent most of the workers. If any of the workers, however, desire to remain out of the union, the favorable conditions obtained by the union representatives would nevertheless apply to them. The existing protocol in the clothing industry in New York shows that the recognition of the union does not necessarily imply a closed shop.

"The question is asked by the operators, Why should mines be unionized when only 10 per cent. of the men belong to the union? The reply is obvious. Do the union men number 10 per cent. because only 10 per cent. sympathize with the union or because 90 per cent. are either ignorant of what the union means or afraid to lose their jobs if they show any active interest in the union? And what would happen to the 90 per cent. if all the employes were actually given complete liberty to participate in union activities, and if collective bargaining became the rule?"

With reference to the acts of violence, Prof. Seligman admits, there is unfortunately not much to choose between the workmen and the operators. Human nature is about the same in all classes, and, given sufficient provocation on one side or the other, violence is bound to ensue. It is well worth while, however, he says, to compare the bitter and incendiary language used in the recent letter of the coal operators, refusing to arbitrate, with the expressions employed by the officials of the union.

His conclusion is that too much stress is placed upon the sacredness of a "principle" which has been abandoned almost everywhere else in the coal fields of England and of the United States, and the disappearance of which is leading toward industrial peace and social progress.

Office Furniture Sale
NOW ON

We have bought 2100 desks, 700 Tables, 2500 Chairs, also many miscellaneous pieces, at a price that will allow us to sell at less than we have been able to buy them heretofore. Never before have we or any other dealer been able to offer such tremendous values. This lot includes from the Highest Grade to the least expensive ever manufactured by

DERBY DESK CO.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Main Store, 380 Broadway, Cor. White St.
Branch, 30 Church Street (Hudson Terminal Bldg.)
WIDE ASSORTMENT AT BOTH STORES.

I. W. W. PICKETS PEN ROCKEFELLERS

Continued from Page 1.

worry John D., Jr., and it seems that we have succeeded." He then dispatched Sullivan and one other of his followers on a scouting expedition to study the estate and its various approaches. Sullivan's scouting trip occupied half an hour.

After a consultation upon Sullivan's return Caron announced that the I. W. W. party had come mostly to look over the situation and see what was needed in order to make a "respectable demonstration," so far as numbers were concerned. He said he was convinced that a large party was needed to cover all of the various entrances.

Caron's Threat to Return.

"We will be back here in force next Sunday," he said. "Instead of merely wearing the black bands on our arms we will all dress in black and wear white gloves. We will try to provide ourselves with a black coffin and, if possible, with a hearse, which we will drive up and down in front of the main entrance. Meantime we will keep a small picket force on duty at the gateway to the estate each day."

The picketers returned to New York late in the afternoon. Neither John D. Rockefeller nor John D. Rockefeller, Jr., appeared during the day at the Lyceum at Pocantico Hills, where they have attended church services for the past few weeks. Word was sent to the Calvary Baptist Church in New York that illness prevented John D. Rockefeller, Jr., from keeping an appointment to teach his Bible class. Young Mr. Rockefeller, it was said, was suffering from a bad cold. He did not venture outside of the house at any time yesterday.

One of Caron's followers, who said he was named "The Tacoma Terror," because he took such a prominent part in a recent Tacoma strike that he was driven out, attempted to organize a party at the I. W. W. headquarters, in Grand Street, last night to raid the Rockefeller estate to-day, with a view of getting past the guards in the guise of workingmen. An effort also was made to have "Sweet Marie" Ganz join his party. What success attended these efforts could not be learned.

Police Guard Calvary Church.

At the Calvary Baptist Church yesterday morning, Chief Inspector Schmittberger took personal command at the head of a force of forty policemen in uniform, and a group of plain-clothes men of equal size. Many of the plain-clothes men attended the Sunday school service, while the policemen took positions outside the church.

marching from 10 o'clock in the morning until 11:30 o'clock, half an hour after the worshippers had entered for the regular communion service. An usher from the Sunday school class and one from the church entrance until the morning pickets left.

"Let them start something," he said, "and they will find us young men ready for them. We are a scrappy lot of youngsters, and if forced to it we could give them all they might desire. And we would gladly do it if they disturbed our church service."

The marchers finally left the church without any outbreak.

Twenty-four policemen, quartered in the study of the pastor's house of Calvary Baptist Church, in Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, and six men under Inspector Dwyer, were prepared to meet any emergency in event of disturbance in or about the church last evening during the services, but there was none. Two "mourners paraded in front of the church during the services. One left when the services were over, but the other, known to the police as "Dumny" Cohen, said he would stay on "duty" until 1 A. M., when he expected his relief to appear.

Chalk Signs at Rockefeller Homes.

At daylight yesterday servants found mysterious signs marked in chalk on the sidewalk in front of the houses at 4 and 10 West Fifty-fourth Street, the residences of John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Each sign consisted of a black circle, in which was a Roman cross in red. Beneath the cross was an "X" done in yellow chalk.

Servants washed the chalk marks off before the "mourners appeared in West Fifty-fourth Street. At 4 o'clock E. G. Elliott, a taxicab starter at the University Club, saw a man pounding on the door to the residence of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Elliott telephoned to Police Headquarters, but when a policeman arrived the man insisted that he was merely a chauffeur seeking employment. He was told to move on, and did so.

The I. W. W. pickets appeared before the Rockefeller residences at 10 A. M., and ended their patrol when the Socialists left Calvary Church at 11:30 o'clock. In front of 26 Broadway the Socialist picketers refused to be coaxed away entirely from their marching even long enough to attend the service instituted by the Rev. Dr. William Miller Gamble, across the street, and later, after police interruption, at Bowling Green. In recess they listened to the preacher, whose theme was, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of God."

Sinclair's letter to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., said the writer suspected that in his testimony before the House Committee on Mines Rockefeller had permitted himself to be used as a figurehead by certain men much older and better aware of the real conditions in Colorado than he.

Urges Him to Make Concessions.

"Now if the above is a correct idea," Sinclair went on, "it is obvious that you did yourself a great injustice when you testified as you did. The statement that you issued as to the cause of the strike has since been shown to be a tissue of falsehoods and this has brought public odium still more upon you. Surely, you will not go on permitting yourself to be used by men older and more powerful who have devoted their whole lifetime to using other people.

"We are moving into a new era, Mr. Rockefeller, one which you as a member of the new generation must learn to understand. The older members of your family have by cunning and fraud, and sometimes by actual physical violence, possessed themselves of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of natural wealth, which is necessary to the life of the people. The people know they have been robbed and are still being robbed. Inevitably they hate the name of Rockefeller. You cannot divest yourself of that name; but you can proceed as rapidly as possible to socialize any of the stolen wealth which actually is under your control."

The letter urged Mr. Rockefeller to "make concessions in the name of humanity and justice" to the Colorado miners or to publish the names of those having actual power to do so if Mr. Rockefeller found himself without such power. The letter, in closing, threatened to turn on Standard Oil and other Rockefeller concerns "such a blaze of popular fury and scorn as would wither them up and make it forever impossible for them to enjoy the profits of their campaign of crime."

"Talk to these men," were Sinclair's final words, "before it is too late; and, if you have suffered in the last few days, make them realize it, and do not let them imagine that they can escape their share of public condemnation."

The letter was signed "Yours sincerely, Upton Sinclair."

TO KILL ROCKEFELLER POWER.

Sinclair Says It Is That, Not the Man, He Would Destroy.

Speaking on "How to Kill Rockefeller" before an audience of 500 persons in a hall at 381 West 125th Street last night, Upton Sinclair was careful to point out that it was not physical killing that he intended to suggest.

Mingling with the crowd in the small hall in which he spoke were twenty Central Office detectives.

"If your men would step outside," he said, addressing them, "there would be more room here for legitimate talk. Two of you I recognize as having seen in the Tombs."

Sinclair described John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as a person with two characters. One side of him, he said, was human, the other, social rebel. "His first side," he said, "is that of a quiet young fellow, well meaning, but not intelligent, a believer of theological doctrines of the seventeenth century that are no longer entertained by the intelligent classes. His other side is that of a destructive predatory force. The first side of this young man both the Socialists and the I. W. W. are indifferent to. It is Rockefeller's second and hideous side that we want to kill, and the question is how are we going to kill this second side of him without hurting his not over intelligent and harmless side."

He went on to say that neither the Socialists nor the I. W. W. would benefit by the actual killing of Rockefeller. "If he were assassinated," he said, "the wages of the working people would not increase, nor would the price of oil decrease. The actual test of killing persons has been tried for centuries, and such things never have helped the working classes to get anywhere."

"As I was walking up and down, a Free Silence mourner, in front of 26 Broadway to-day it occurred to me how the hideous side of Rockefeller could be killed without hurting his not very intelligent and theological side. Under 26 Broadway there are safety deposit vaults which contain the greatest fortune of one person in this world. These vaults are guarded by watchmen. It is the duty of these watchmen to see that nobody enters these vaults, and if these watchmen could stand outside and really keep every one from entering the vaults it would destroy the power of Rockefeller."

Young Rockefeller, he asserted, showed that he was in deadly fear, when there was no reason for it at all, by not attending church here yesterday. He concluded by asserting that he and his followers did not want any physical harm to come to either Rockefeller Senior or Rockefeller Junior, and he did not want the ignorant among the working classes to get it into their heads from his utterances that he desired such a thing. He believed they were responsible for the deplorable conditions in Colorado, and he wanted, he said, to drive that responsibility home to the Rockefellers.

MARIE GANZ GETS DELAY.

Only John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Can Prosecute Her, Says Her Counsel.

Marie Ganz appeared before Magistrate Murphy in the Tombs Court yesterday to answer a charge of disorderly conduct for having threatened to shoot John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on sight. The court room was crowded with anarchist friends of Miss Ganz, conspicuous among them being Becky Edelson, who is out on bail pending appeal from a charge similar to that on which Miss Ganz was arrested, and Alexander Berkmann, who served a term in prison for attempting to murder Henry C. Frick.

Harold Spielberg, who appeared for Miss Ganz, asked for an adjournment until to-day in order that she might obtain witnesses. The adjournment was granted.

As she left the court Mr. Spielberg said he had found a ruling of the Appellate Division which made it incumbent upon a person whose life had been threatened to appear personally as the complainant. He said that under this ruling he was going to demand that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., appear in court to press the charge against Miss Ganz.

To the lawyer's statement Miss Ganz added that she would make no defense involving a denial that she had used the threatening words ascribed to her.

"What I said was my personal wish that Rockefeller be killed, and I still have that wish," she asserted. "It is applicable only to myself, and if I should attempt to kill Rockefeller, then my utterance would come back upon myself. But until then the police have no right to arrest me on a charge of threatening to kill."

READY TO FURNISH ARMS

Or Fighters for Colorado—Woman's Diamond Ring in Collection Here.

At a meeting in the Lenox Casino, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of "The Colorado War Committee," 300 sympathizers passed resolutions indorsing "every action and tactic of the Colorado miners," and asserting readiness on the part of those at the meeting to supply the miners "with funds for food and clothing and, should they be needed, for arms and ammunition." The resolutions further promised the strikers that at their call recruiting stations would be opened in New York City "for volunteers for the Colorado war."

These plans were to be effective, however, only "upon the withdrawal of the Federal troops."

In the preamble to the resolutions it was stated that "a war exists in society between the working class and the capitalist class" that is "part of the social revolution that will end only with the overthrow of the capitalist class." Reference was also made to "the murder of workingmen, women and children" by mine guards and the militia "in the pay of Standard Oil."

The resolutions were introduced by Miss Helen Marot, who was applauded frequently while she read them. They were passed unanimously. Alexander Scott was Chairman.

Frederick Sumner Boyd, the first speaker, said that workingmen all over the country should "rally to the support of the Colorado miners with money, arms, ammunition, and physical aid."

A collection for the Colorado miners brought $40.45 and a woman's diamond ring. The Chairman announced that the owner of the ring might receive it back if it had been dropped into the collection basket by mistake, but no one claimed it. About a fifth of those present were women, and it could not be found out which one of them had given the ring.

Standard Oil Weekly Review.

A better tone prevailed during the past week, with advances in the Oil stocks ranging from five to forty points.

Further declines in the price of crude oil did not have a bad effect on the market and seem to have been discounted.

We invite your inquiries.

H. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE

To the Lawyer.

¶ In the business of law, trifles light as air make or mar the testimony of either side.

¶ In the business of clothes, trifles light as air make or mar the testimony of style.

¶ Subject Saks clothes to a cross-examination and you will fail to educe one iota of guilt.

¶ They are free from the contamination of the commonplace and irreproachable in style.

¶ They are cut with an accuracy of line unknown to the rank and guilty average.

¶ They are faultless in tailoring, and flawless in finish, and are not afraid of the most searching cross-examination, for, unlike most clients and most clothes, they have nothing to conceal.

Suits $17.50 to $45
Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

SALE TODAY OF
Men's Two Tone Silk Hose at 35c
3 Pairs $1.00

¶ Pure thread silk hose of a serviceable sort, reinforced at heels and toes, and obtainable in many combinations.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

W. & J. SLOANE

Special Order Rugs

The highest degree of decorative excellence and luxury can be attained by the use of a Whole Carpet, woven in a single piece without seams, in any shape, size, pattern and coloring.

We make such Floor Coverings to special order in a variety of fine imported weaves, as well as in excellent domestic grades.

Sketches prepared and samples submitted upon request. Orders should be placed as far as possible in advance of the delivery required.

FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET

THE LEAN YEARS

REDUCED trading in real estate is reducing much the income of those dependent on its activity.

In spite of reduced earnings we are not forgetting our obligations to those we have insured. Last year we added to your guarantee fund more than $225,000.

It will profit you to insure your title in a Company that grows steadily stronger—even in poor years.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
Fulton St., Jamaica.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

May White Sale

began with the opening of the Store at 9:00 o'clock this morning and will continue throughout the week. This Annual Event has been so timed by us as to be most opportune and convenient for the women of Greater New York as well as for the thousands of women of the suburbs and outlying towns who make the first week of May the occasion of their most important shopping trip of the season.

MORE THAN 100,000 SQUARE FEET of Floor Space, mainly on the easily accessible second and third floors, are devoted to this great sale.

ABOUT 800 CLERKS and executives detailed especially to serve you in connection with this great movement of timely merchandise.

ECONOMIES such as cannot be duplicated in this City. In most instances they cannot even be approached.

VARIETY—that runs the gamut of price and style, leaving nothing to be desired.

QUALITY at each price absolutely unmatched. Fit and finish have had very careful attention.

GROUPINGS so that selections may be made with greatest ease in minimum time. Facilities for ample examination, comparison and selection, in bright, light, commodious quarters.

THE STORE IS 56 YEARS YOUNG, sprightlier than ever, as this ANNUAL WHITE SALE will attest. We are fully prepared and expect to transact during this week a greater business in volume of sales and number of transactions than we have ever done except during a Christmas rush, and we have exhausted every means to the end that it shall glide on smoothly and with utmost satisfaction to every one of the tens of thousands of our guests who will honor us by their presence during the week.

Among the many Departments represented in the May White Sale are the following:

Waists, Corsets,
Muslin Underwear,
Knit Underwear,
Infants' Wear,
Misses' Wear,
Linens, White Goods,
White Silks and Dress Goods, etc.

Mail Orders will receive very careful attention, but we cannot promise to fill them after to-morrow.

ADVERTISEMENT

COLORADO
and the Famous Rockies

Why not try to make this year's vacation more than just a pleasant rest?

Why not get the real rest, and the education that only comes from a complete change of scene?

Why not see the most beautiful mountain region of the world—Colorado?

"How about recreation?"—do you ask. Every sport can be enjoyed there, and the climate assures just the right weather for outdoor sports. To make your vacation a real delight go on the Rock Island Lines' famous "Rocky Mountain Limited"—direct to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo—a superb steel train—perfect in every appointment—a fitting prelude to a Colorado outing.

Other fast trains on convenient schedules every day—finest, modern all-steel equipment.

We maintain a Travel Bureau at 1238 Broadway, New York City. Our representatives are travel experts, who will help you plan a wonderful and an economical vacation, give you full information about hotels, camps, boarding places, and look after every detail of your trip.

Write, 'phone or drop in for our fascinating picture-books of wonderful Colorado. C. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A., Rock Island Lines. 'Phone 2350 Madison Square.

Low fares June 1 to September 30.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

RETRACTS EVIDENCE FOR FRANK DEFENSE

Duffy, Who Recanted as a State Witness on Bloodstains, Reverts to First Story.

CHARGES TO JURY TO-DAY

Dorsey to Ascertain Methods of Defense Agents in Getting Affidavits Since Repudiated.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 3.—When the hearing on the extraordinary motion for a new trial for Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of the little girl, Mary Phagan, is resumed to-morrow, Judge B. H. Hill will begin an inquiry into the various charges of bribery, perjury, and subornation of perjury that have been injected into the case. The charges involve agents for the defense, and they are so numerous and sensational that interest in the fate of Frank has become secondary for the time being.

A development in the case to-day was the repudiation of evidence by another witness, J. E. Duffy, who was arrested on Friday night on an attachment issued at Solicitor Dorsey's request by Judge Hill.

Duffy, after spending Friday night and Saturday under arrest, has made a sensational affidavit for the State, asserting that his original testimony at the trial was the truth, and that he was bribed by agents of the defense to make the affidavit quoted in Frank's extraordinary motion for a new trial.

The solicitor is closely guarding the name of the man against whom Duffy makes specific charges, although the affidavit will probably be read and its full contents disclosed at Monday's hearing.

By Duffy reversing his testimony, the defence claimed to have annihilated the blood-spot evidence against Frank. Duffy was used by the State at the original trial to tell of an accident he had in the factory near the spot where the State maintained Mary Phagan was killed. At the trial Duffy swore that when hurt he spilled very little, if any blood there. In the affidavit made to the defence he attacked Solicitor Dorsey, and said that because of the Solicitor's leading questions and insistence he did not give the exact story. He further said that he probably spilled much blood there as the result of his accident. It is this evidence that he now recants.

The release of Duffy was ordered immediately after he made the affidavit for the State.

Solicitor Dorsey has had subpoenas issued for C. W. Burke, the private detective for Frank's counsel, and a number of investigators who have been active in gathering new evidence.

Burke will face a volley of questions from the Solicitor General to explain the charges of criminal acts, forgery and coercion, made against him by numerous witnesses.

Process servers from Mr. Dorsey's office are out armed with papers to be served upon Burke, Jimmy Wrenn, George Wrenn, Joe Jacobs, and a number of others.

Mr. Dorsey has announced that he means to find out what methods were used in obtaining certain affidavits submitted by the defense, since repudiated by a number of witnesses, some of whom even swear that they did not make affidavits accredited to them.

Dan S. Lehon, Detective Burns's lieutenant, who has been an active figure in the Burns investigation of the Frank case, will also be put on the stand to-morrow morning. He will be asked to explain the affidavit of the Rev. C. W. Ragsdale, the preacher, who made and then repudiated a sworn statement to the effect that Jim Conley had confessed, and who now asserts he had a money offer of $200 from Burns agents.

To Explain Alleged Spying.

Another man to be examined by Dorsey is Carlton C. Tedder, said to be a Burns detective, who was associated with William M. Smith, Jim Conley's lawyer, and who, it is said, kept his connections with the Burns agency a secret from Smith. Tedder will be asked to explain whether or not he spied upon Smith, and whether or not Smith's movements with Conley on behalf of the negro were reported to the Burns agency.

Following Mr. Dorsey's grilling of Detective Burns on Saturday, Mr. Dorsey's coming examinations of Burke, Lehon, and the others have created lively speculation. Mr. Dorsey is anxious to ask Detective Burke regarding the affidavit of Marie Karst, the business college student and character witness, who swore that she was brought under Burke's influence by a threat to expose an indiscretion she committed when she was 15 years old. Her affidavit is a direct accusation of the methods employed by Burke.

Burke will also be asked to explain other charges made against him, including bribery, attempts at bribery, and coercion. Similar charges will have to be answered by Jimmy Wrenn, said to have been associated with Burke, and by Wrenn's brother, George Wrenn, who recently served a twelve months' sentence for complicity in the noted Gilsey diamond robbery.

Joe Jacobs, a Decatur Street pawnbroker, said to have been connected with the Chicago angle of the new evidence which involves Aaron Allen, a negro interviewed by Burns, will be asked to explain the transaction, and also charges made against the methods alleged to have been used on the Chicago negro.

Lehon will be asked to explain the spiriting away of Annie Maude Carter, the colored woman who made an affidavit for the defense that Conley had confessed to her that he murdered Mary Phagan. Detective Burns admitted while on the stand that he ordered the woman to be sent to New Orleans to prevent the State getting hold of her.

Mr. Dorsey brought out that Mr. Burns did not unearth the letters said to have been written to Carter by Conley. C. W. Burke, according to Burns, brought them to him, and George Wrenn, an inmate of the Tower, made the first interpretation of the scrawls.

Comparing them with the "murder notes" found by the body of the Phagan girl, Mr. Burns said that words were virtually identical where they occurred in both notes. He asserted that the murder notes, considered in conjunction with the other circumstances of the crime, made it plain to him that Conley was the murderer. He held that Conley's assertion that he could write but little was contradicted by the lengthy and frequent letters he wrote to Annie Maude Carter, and that the Solicitor was refuted in his argument that the murder notes, because of the presence of the words "negro" and "did," must have been dictated by a white person. The letters to Carter, he said, contained these same words, spelled the same way.

The Grand Jury meets to-morrow, and will be asked to act on the charges of perjury and subornation of perjury. Solicitor Dorsey says he has absolute proof of the charges, and expects many indictments to be returned. He stated that several persons would be put in the penitentiary as a result of the developments.

Detective Burns has left the city for Oklahoma. He stated that he would return within ten days or less, and that his investigation would continue during his absence under the supervision of Lehon.

The hearing of the extraordinary motion for a new trial for Frank should be concluded by Wednesday, and it is expected that before the end of the week Judge Hill will announce his decision.

Thereafter, probably some time the week after, the court will take up the motion to set aside the verdict because Frank was not in court when it was rendered. This is the motion filed by Attorney Tye and others.

Leo Frank spent a quiet day in his cell in the Tower. He seems unperturbed by the recent developments in the case and expresses confidence that he will ultimately be freed.

"I did not kill Mary Phagan," he said, "and I am confident that the State of Georgia will not hang an innocent man."

UPLIFTERS ADVISE NEGROES.

Letter from Cardinal Gibbons Read at Convention—Plea for White Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 3.—Uniting in their efforts to uplift the colored race throughout the United States, prominent men of this city and from all over the country met this afternoon in the auditorium of the Lyric and appealed to a big audience to co-operate with them.

The speakers gave advice and encouragement to negroes and enjoined the white man to abide by the teachings of the Scriptures and help his brother man, regardless of color. The occasion was the sixth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

A letter was read from Cardinal Gibbons, which heartily indorsed the movement and urged prayer and faith in God as the means of bringing about conditions "to bridge the gap which divides Christianity and pride."

Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington quoted statistics to show the progress made by the negro since he was freed from slavery. He said that the negro has made more rapid strides toward efficiency than the white man, in view of the fact that it had taken centuries to bring about the latter's present moral and mental condition, while the negro had come to the front in fifty years or less.

"Back to the soil," he advised the younger negroes. "That is where you are needed. The world cannot do without the farmer."

Dr. Howard A. Kelly, sociologist and radium expert, urged upon negroes the need of clean living, faith in God, and of placing themselves on a plane that would give them the respect of the white man.

HAVE TAKEN OUT 96 DEAD.

Rapid Progress Now in Reaching Entombed Eccles Miners.

ECCLES, W. Va., May 3.—The bodies of ninety-six of the 172 miners entombed in Mine No. 5 of the New River Collieries Company, wrecked by an explosion last Tuesday, had been brought to the surface at dark to-night. A score of additional bodies have been found and will be taken out as soon as possible. By to-morrow night all bodies except those covered by falls of slate and rock are expected to be recovered.

Thousands of persons visited the mine to-day. They watched the removal of bodies in silence and from where they stood could see numerous funeral parties making their way up the hillside to the cemetery.

Gov. Hatfield returned here to-day from Charleston. Chief State Mine Inspector Earl Henry informed him that air was being pumped to all parts of the mine and that the difficulties of removing the dead had been greatly reduced.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. G. W. KORN

New York Woman Obtains a Decree in Reno, Nev.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., May 3.—Mrs. Annie Weir Korn obtained a divorce here yesterday from George W. Korn, whose address she gave as 1 East Forty-second Street, New York City. She came here a year ago, accompanied by her child and a woman companion. A fight over a property settlement delayed the final decree of divorce. Korn made no answer to his wife's charges of cruelty.

By stipulation of the court the child is to spend six months each year in the custody of its father, and the remainder of the time with its mother.

The couple were married in Racine, Wis., in September, 1906.

FIRE CHIEF IS KILLED AS AUTO HITS ENGINE

Hudson Lovell of Jersey City Department Hurled Fifty Feet to Pavement.

DRIVER ESCAPES UNHURT

Was Racing to Small Blaze in Danger Zone—Other Automobile Accidents.

While hurrying in his automobile to a slight fire at 20 Morris Avenue at 2:45 o'clock yesterday morning, Assistant Chief Hudson Lovell of the Jersey City Fire Department was hurled fifty feet when his car hit engine No. 3 at the junction of Newark Avenue, Warren and Montgomery Streets. His skull was fractured and he died three hours later at St. Francis's Hospital.

The fire started at the rear of the saloon of Dennis Donavan, and as the district is thickly populated the alarm from Box 124 called out much of the city's fire apparatus. Chief Lovell's headquarters were with No. 4 Engine Company in First Street, a mile from the blaze. He ordered his driver, James J. Kelly, to go at full speed as they entered Newark Avenue for the long run. Kelly said they were "tearing up the roadway" as they neared the junction of the three streets.

The shortest route to the fire from that point was along Montgomery Street, and as Chief Lovell's automobile started to make the turn Engine No. 3, driven by Cornelius O'Brien, and Engine No. 1 came along at a rapid rate. Kelly, the chauffeur, found himself cornered, and had to choose between a collision with Engine No. 3 and smashing into a saloon. He took the former alternative. The automobile was not overturned, but Chief Lovell and Kelly were thrown out. Kelly escaped serious injury and ran to help his chief. He found Lovell unconscious, and putting him into an automobile started for the hospital. Witnesses said that Chief Lovell turned over in the air and alighted on his head.

The other apparatus proceeded to the fire, which was put out quickly.

Assistant Chief Lovell had been attached to the Jersey City Fire Department for twenty-five years and had been prominent at all the big fires in Jersey City in the last fifteen years. He had been injured several times, and more than once was commended for bravery.

Two years ago, while on a vacation at Point Pleasant, he narrowly escaped death. A fire started in a cottage there, and Lovell volunteered to help the local firemen. A wall fell upon him, crushing several ribs. For three months he was in a hospital.

CHURCH CHOIR DIDN'T SING.

"Bad Business to Jaw a Cop," Judge Beall Tells Auto Party.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 3.—"This arrest has resulted in a church up in Dobbs Ferry losing its choir to-day," Judge Beall was told in court by Harry A. Merritt of 106 Morris Street this evening. Mr Merritt is choir leader of the Zion Episcopal Church at Dobbs Ferry. The other members of the choir who also live in Yonkers are Miss Hazel Eylers of 12 Highland Avenue, Miss Mildred Waller of 27 Cedar Place, and Miss Ruth Shaw of 18 Highland Avenue.

The day being ideal for automobiling, Mr. Merritt invited the young women to accompany him in his machine. He was at the wheel turning from Ludlow Street into South Broadway when he took the wrong side of the road. Policeman Patrick McGeory, at fixed post, ordered Mr. Merritt to turn back. Mr. Merritt refused, and he and his guests were taken to court.

"You doubtless violated one of our city ordinances," said Judge Beall, "but probably that was not the reason you were brought in here. With no intention to criticise the policeman, who did his full duty, I might say that it is bad business to jaw a cop. I myself have always had the good sense not to do it when out in my machine."

At the suggestion of the court the policeman withdrew his complaint and Mr. Merritt was released.

AUTO KILLS MOTOR CYCLIST.

Chauffeur Speeds On and Escapes Without Leaving Clue.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 3.—William Heckenhorn, 30 years old, agent for a motor cycle manufacturer, who lived with his wife and two-year-old child in this city, died in Cooper Hospital to-day as the result of an automobile accident at Gloucester City.

Heckenhorn was riding a motor cycle, and the automobile hit his machine. He was thrown high in the air, landing on his head.

The automobile driver hurried away with the car, and the police got no clue to his identity or the ownership of the car.

AUTO BURNS IN STREET.

Fire Department Too Late to Help After Four-Mile Run.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., May 3.—An automobile, owned and driven by Frank Freeman, 248 West Ninety-ninth Street, Manhattan, burned in Fulton Street here early this morning. Mr. Freeman was on his way down the island when his machine caught fire. An automobile from Bayshore was passing at the time, and Freeman begged the driver to hurry to Hempstead, four miles away, and call the fire department. Members of the Hempstead department loaded the car with extinguishers and sped back to the blazing automobile, but not in time to save it.

FEAR LULLED HIS PAIN.

Auto Victim's Husband Found Ribs Broken Hours After.

After the big automobile of Samuel S. Willis of 61 Reservoir Avenue, Jersey City, plunged down an embankment on the Belleville Turnpike, near the tracks of the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad at Kearny, N. J., on Saturday night, killing three persons, no one worked so hard to rescue those beneath the overturned car as John J. Walsh, a lawyer of 55 Reservoir Avenue, Jersey City, whose wife lost her life in the accident. When the car overturned the gasoline tank exploded. The others who lost their lives were Willis and his 8-year-old son.

Walsh was hurled from the car when it struck the embankment. He pulled Mr. Willis's 5-year-old daughter, Arline, whose arm was burned off, from beneath the car, and also rescued Mrs. Willis. It was some time after the accident before help arrived, and in the meantime Walsh attempted to right the burning car which imprisoned his wife and the others.

Walsh collapsed three hours after the accident. Dr. Mulligan of Harrison, N. J., found that Walsh had three fractured ribs. In the excitement Walsh had not noticed his injuries.

CHAUFFEUR HURT SAVING BOY.

Thomas Dwyer Runs Into Elevated Road Pillar and Upsets Car.

Thomas Dwyer, a chauffeur of 637 Second Avenue, was badly hurt yesterday when he steered his machine into a pillar of the elevated railroad at Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue to avoid a boy, who was dodging a street car. The automobile turned upside down, with Dwyer underneath the wreckage.

Policemen Wangerman and Smith of the East Thirty-fifth Street station, with bystanders, lifted the machine. Dr. Wellington of Bellevue Hospital found that Dwyer had a probable fracture of the skull, a dislocated left arm, and many lacerations and bruises. All trace of the boy was lost. Dwyer was taken to the hospital.

TRAIN HITS AUTO AT CROSSING.

Three Occupants Alight on Soft Ground Unhurt.

BURLINGTON, N. J., May 3.—A Pennsylvania passenger train struck the automobile of Dr. John Conroy here this evening. As a freight train passed a crossing Dr. Conroy drove up on the tracks, directly before the passenger train. He put on all power, but did not clear the train.

In the machine besides the doctor were his wife and Mrs. I. W. Buck, all of Burlington. The three were thrown out, but fell on soft ground. The automobile was wrecked.

Auto Runs Down Small Girl.

Rose Feleze, 6 years old, of 125 Sullivan Street, was knocked down by an automobile late yesterday afternoon at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue and seriously injured. The little girl, who was accompanied by her mother, darted in front of the machine, which is owned by a Mr. Drudtrudslen of 2,766 Marion Avenue, the Bronx. The child was placed in the auto and, with her mother, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WAIFS FIND GOOD HOMES.

Struggling Mother Gives Up One for the Child's Sake.

Three poor children found fine homes last week through the consent of Surrogate Cohalan.

Walter Simmons, who was born in the Nursery and Child's Hospital on Feb. 19, 1912, was abandoned by his mother on March 25, 1913. Stansbury Hagar, a lawyer of 48 Wall Street, and his wife, Clara, were looking for a baby to adopt. They saw little Walter and fell in love with him. The Children's Aid Society consenting, Mr. and Mrs. Hagar took Walter to their new home at 20 Claremont Avenue. Before the adoption papers were signed an effort was made to find the child's mother, to the end that her consent might be obtained, but no trace of her could be discovered. Now the baby is lost to her for all time. His new name is Thomas H. Hagar.

Milford Lusby, twenty-one months old, was surrendered by her mother to the Rev. Samuel C. Hodge and his wife, Elizabeth, of 203 West Seventy-third Street. Mr. Hodge is assistant pastor of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Alice D. Chapin of 51 West Fifty-first Street induced the mother of little Milford to surrender the child. The child's father is dead, and the mother was having a hard time to make ends meet. She gave up her baby for the baby's sake, not for her own.

Dr. Haskell S. Phelps and his wife Genevieve, of 114 West Thirteenth Street, adopted Gladys S. Plunkitt, 15 years old. Her parents died several years ago, leaving three children, two girls and a boy, and only $1,000 to provide for them. Their guardian, C. A. Barber, of Burlington, Vt., thought it would be better for all three of the children if Gladys found a good home so that her brother and sister might benefit the more by the small amount of money left for their support.

WOMAN'S LEAGUE BIRTHDAY

Trade Union Organization Has Anniversary Dinner.

The Woman's Trade Union League, with a membership of more than 65,000 in New York, celebrated its tenth anniversary last night with a dinner at its headquarters, 43 East Twenty-second Street. The toastmaster was Miss Rose Schneiderman, First Vice President of the league, and some of the speakers were Hugh Frayne, organizer for the American Federation of Labor; Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of the Executive Board of the league; Miss Helen Marot, ex-Secretary of the league; Mrs. Max Eastman, and Miss Melinda Scott. There were seventy-five guests.

The league will hold a big public meeting to-night in Cooper Union.

DANCING TEACHERS BAN FREAK STEPS

They Organize a Society to Standardize All Dances Worth Perpetuating.

DODWORTH HAS A NEW ONE

He Calls It "The Five-Four," but Chalif Says It's a Revival of the Five-Step Schottish.

The New York Society of Teachers of Dancing was organized yesterday afternoon at a meeting in the Hotel McAlpin of 200 teachers and persons interested in dancing. The purpose of the organization is to standardize the dances at any time popular in society. The steps of those now in vogue—the one step, the maxixe, and the hesitation waltz—will be defined, and as new dances are introduced their steps will be similarly treated if the society judges them worthy of standardization.

The organization resulted from a meeting of dancing teachers two weeks ago, at which a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and nominate officers. The committee reported yesterday with a complete constitution, a full list of officers, and an announcement of organization with the members of the committee as charter members of the society. Application blanks were then passed out to those present, so that all desiring to join the society might fill out the blanks and return them to the committee-elected Secretary.

Many of those present were taken by surprise. They had expected the committee only to submit a constitution for discussion and consideration by all at the meeting, who, it was thought, would be the charter members of the society. Several not on the committee remonstrated against what they termed a usurpation of authority by the committee, and appeared to be eager to lead a rebellion against the proposed organization. There was considerable argument for a time.

T. George Dodworth, the committee-elected President of the organization, was in the chair and met this opposition smilingly. He admitted that somewhat autocratic measures had been adopted in the formation of the society, but maintained that these had been necessary, and would not react against any responsible teacher of dancing who wanted to join.

He explained that the society would accomplish no purpose unless very strict rules were observed in the admission of dancing teachers to membership, and that it was the ignorant and irresponsible teachers of dancing who taught wrong or freak steps that the society desired to oppose. To throw charter membership in the society open to all present at the organization meeting, he said, would make possible the admission of such persons who, for the sake of the dancing art, were not wanted. He appealed to those present to fill out the application blanks and turn them in. The Advisory Board, he said, would then cull the applications over and accept as a member every individual who was a responsible and competent dancing instructor.

Mr. Dodworth's argument finally prevailed, and, after a vote of thanks had been given to the committee, a large majority of those present turned in their applications.

The society is to be a close organization. The requirements for admission are that one must be either a graduate of a recognized dancing school, or recommended by some recognized teacher of dancing. The Advisory Board will pass upon all applications for membership. The board also will have the last word in standardizing dances. Any member of the society may submit a new dance, or new steps for an old dance, but the board must approve the dance or the new steps before they can receive authorization by the society.

Several of the teachers gave demonstrations of dancing steps after the business meeting. Among the dances offered was one by Mr. Dodworth and a partner, which he called "The Five-Four" because of the time in which it is danced. It was described by Louis Chalif as "the Five Step Schottish," and, he said, was danced years ago. Mr. Dodworth did not claim to have invented the dance, only its revival and modernization, and he offered to dedicate it to the society if it was acceptable to the Advisory Board.

The officers of the society are: T. George Dodworth, President; Louis Chalif, First Vice-President; George Wallace, Second Vice-President; and Miss Flora Voorhees, Secretary and Treasurer. There are to be ten members of the Advisory Board, of whom only eight have been chosen so far. They are: Miss Marion Hallett, Miss [illegible] Waelder, Will and Pitt Rivers, Oscar Duryea and the four officers. The two vacancies will be filled by the Board.

MONEY BILLS READY FOR LEGISLATURE

Will Be Introduced in Assembly When the Extra Session Begins To-night.

ONE FATHERED BY GLYNN

Committee Bill, the Other, Renews Fight Over Economy-Efficiency and Fire Marshal's Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 3.—As planned to-night, two general appropriation bills will be introduced to-morrow night when the Legislature reassembles in extraordinary session. One will have the approval of Gov. Glynn and will be known as the Glynn bill. Its aggregate will be about $31,700,000, and it will include appropriations for the maintenance of the Efficiency and Economy and Fire Marshal's Departments, as well as the other branches of the State Government. The other bill will be introduced by Assemblyman Alexander Macdonald as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and will total $600,000 less than the Glynn bill. The Macdonald bill will contain no item for the Efficiency and Economy or the Fire Marshal's Department.

The Glynn bill was prepared in the Executive Chamber under the Governor's scrutiny by Deputy State Controller Edwin S. Harris and Senator James J. Frawley. The Governor, it is understood, desired that his bill be introduced in the Senate, but all precedents are against such a course, the general appropriation and annual supply bills having their origin in the House. It is believed that Alfred E. Smith, the minority leader will introduce the Glynn bill in the Assembly.

Gov. Glynn expected several Democratic Senators at the Executive Mansion to-day to discuss the appropriation bill and also some plan to offset the proposed action of District Attorney Whitman to question the result of the vote on the Constitutional Convention. But none of those expected appeared. The only legislator in town to-night, except those residing here, is Assemblyman Macdonald. He would make no prediction as to the outcome of the extra session, saying that Speaker Sweet and the other Republican leaders would deal with the situation to-morrow. Harold J. Hinman, majority leader, said there was no disposition on the part of the Republicans to recede from the stand they took at the regular session in favor of rejecting all appropriations for the Efficiency and Economy and the Fire Marshal's Departments. Neither did he think the Republicans would be willing to appropriate money to keep these two departments alive until February next, a plan suggested as a compromise at the regular session in order to make the retention of these departments an issue at the next general election in November.

There is an impression here that the extra session will continue about ten days. After the passage of a general appropriation bill by the Assembly a recess will be taken to await the action of the Senate. There is no disposition on the part of the Governor, it is said, to depart from his original plan to recommend only financial legislation for the extra session. Nevertheless, it is known that great pressure will be brought from various localities for local bills and amendments to the primary law and that a strong plea will be made by New Yorkers, backed by Mayor Mitchel, for the repassage of the Marginal Railroad bill, which the Governor vetoed. If the Governor should agree to this, he would make a complete change of front.

The Glynn appropriation bill totals about $600,000 less than any offered in either Senate or Assembly at the late session. The Governor also has drawn tentatively a supply bill which it is declared will represent even a greater saving than $600,000 over any supply bill submitted to the Legislature this year. The appropriation bill would not cut off the head of a single officeholder. Practically every department, however, would be affected by the slashes. No attempt will be made by the Governor to "jam either bill down the throat" of the Legislature.

It was the Governor's plan to spring his bills as a surprise, but their existence became known to-day. He refused to discuss either measure, but did not deny that he was prepared to carry his financial fight to the floor of both Houses.

It was reported to-day that Senator Frawley and Assemblyman Macdonald planned to meet here prior to the session to-morrow night in an attempt to agree on a compromise measure.

Unless war should come while the Legislature is in session, no large appropriation will be asked for the National Guard at the extraordinary session. Adjutant General Hamilton has favored an appropriation of $1,500,000 for putting the Guard on a war footing, but the present status of the relations of the United States with Mexico warrants no such action, the Governor believes.

There now is $190,000 available for the use of the National Guard. This amount is believed to be sufficient to meet almost any emergency. If more money should be needed, and the legislature were not in session, the members could be convened within forty-eight hours.

"It would be very unwise for the most populous State in the Union to take any step which would make it appear that we recognize that a state of war exists in Mexico," a State official said to-day. "Asking for a large appropriation at this time might be interpreted by the Mexican Government as virtual admission of the belief that we are at war."

POSTHUMOUS CHILD NO HEIR

Court Rules on Point In $100,000 Will of David C. Andrews.

Supreme Court Justice Davis has decided that a child born after the will of the father is made in which the child is not specifically mentioned has no interest in the estate. The suit was brought by S. Stanwood Menken, as executor of the estate of David C. Andrews, worth more than $100,000 to have the will construed and to have the fact judicially determined that Joseph A. Andrews, the infant, had no interest in the estate. The widow, Mrs. Frances L. Andrews, joined in the action.

Mr. Andrews died on Feb. 21, 1913. In his last will, dated Oct. 31, 1899, he left all of the estate to the widow, but if there was issue and his wife died before him the estate was to be divided equally between the children. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews's only child was born in May, 1900, about eighteen months after the will was made. No specific mention was made of the child in the will and the court found that the general rule in this country and in England in similar cases was to ignore the children.

In giving judgment for the plaintiff Justice Davis said:

"The question is, did the testator die leaving his son, Joseph Andrews, unprovided for by the settlement and neither provided for nor in any way mentioned in such will. It is admitted that no settlement was made for such son and of course he is not mentioned in the will. But the class to which the son belongs is mentioned. The testator mentions all children that may be born to him and who shall survive both him and his wife, and these children get his estate, share and share alike, in case his wife predeceases the testator. I think this provision of the will clearly shows that the testator contemplated the possibility of children being born to him and his intention to provide for them out of his estate in case his wife predeceased him, and his intention as expressed in his will negatives the idea of inadvertent or unintentional disinheritance of his children to be born."

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JAIL FOR HALIFAX EDITOR.

W. R. McCurdy Held 48 Hours for Criticism of the Legislature.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 3.—W. R. McCurdy, news editor of The Halifax Herald and Evening Mail, ended to-day a sentence of forty-eight hours' imprisonment at the County Jail which had been imposed upon him by the Provincial Legislature.

Mr. McCurdy was brought to the bar of the House of Assembly, sitting as the highest court of the province, to give the name of the author of a letter published by The Mail on April 16. This letter, which referred to a bill for tramway privileges, was construed by Government members of the Legislature as an insult to that body. It was signed "Ian McLean."

The editor refused to reveal the name of the author, on the ground that it would be a violation of journalistic ethics. The verdict against him was reached on a straight party vote.

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BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

BETTER WIRELESS CONTROL IS URGED

Mistakes in Siberia's Messages Expensive to British Underwriters.

OTHER ERRORS ARE CITED

Insurance Men Suggest That Someone May Have Spread False Reports Intentionally.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 3.—The necessity for further measures of international control over wireless telegraphy has been emphasized, according to the views of London underwriters, by the story of the Siberia.

Various instances, beginning with the famous message which reported the Titanic in tow, are cited of shipowners and underwriters having been misled by mysterious wireless signals. Some, on investigation, have been found to be due to genuine mistakes, as, for example, that of last February, when the "SOS" signal came from the German steamer Wildenfels in the Bay of Biscay, followed by the message: "Does not now want help; living crew are safe," left the underwriters under the impression that, though the crew had been saved, the valuable ship and her cargo were past hope, so that the reinsurance rate went up to 80 guineas. Subsequently it turned out that the messages, though from the Wildenfels, had reference to her own work in saving the crew of the Danish steamer Ekliptika, which had been sinking in the bay while on a voyage from the Tyne to Cagliari.

In this cese anxiety to relatives, owners, and underwriters was caused through ridiculous economy of detail in sending wireless messages. The case of the Siberia is considered here as falling in a different category. It is being asked whether any gambling took place in any Far Eastern quarter on the false reports circulated.

A London ship insurance expert said yesterday:

"There is no question of anybody in London receiving special information. The telegrams which came were common to everybody. Underwriters who had the Siberia on their books reinsured at any price to cover their apparent risk. Nor is it clear that anybody in Japan could have sent out false news for his own purposes. No orders went to Lloyds from Japan about the insurance of the ship."

BOSTON'S DANCE CARNIVAL.

All the United Booking Office Teams to Assemble.

William H. Wood, manager of the Boston Theatre in Boston, came to New York yesterday and arranged with Paul Keith and E. F. Albee, owners of the theatre, for a dance carnival to be held there during the week of May 18 when practically all of the dancing teams now appearing in the United Booking Office theatres will take part. Among those who will be asked to make the trip to Boston will be Joan Sawyer and her two partners, Tod and Finney, John Jarrott and Louise Alexander, Josephy Snatley and Misses Randell and Zell, Joseph Smith and Frances Demarest, Natalie and Ferrari, Grant and Taylor, Sebastian and Bentley and Bankoff and Girlie.

The carnival was arranged following the visit of the Castles to Boston last week when the two New York dancers took in $7,500 in the Boston Theatre in two performances. Following the dances of the professionals, Boston amateurs will compete for cups offered by the theatre and Boston newspapers.

Lord Osborne Beauclerk Arrives.

Lord Osborne Beauclerk, son of the Duchess of St. Albans, arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Campania from England, on his way to Vancouver, B. C., to look after business interests he has there and at Telegraph Creek, B. C.

COMING HOME ON IMPERATOR

Many Americans Returning from Business and Pleasure Trips.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 3.—Sailing on the Imperator to-day is E. J. Nally, President of the American Marconi Company, who has been a month in London, Paris, and Brussels. He said his company was planning great things in wireless and was going to establish a number of new wireless stations.

Benjamin B. Hampton has been here for a week motoring, and has been much impressed with the excellence of the farms he has seen. He praised Wilson's Administration, and said he thought the President was making earnest and intelligent efforts for the good of the people.

J. J. Van Alen has been staying at a country place here. T. O. Cottman of Baltimore, a big exporter of phosphorus, has been here for three weeks and has chartered a ship for his export trade from Florida.

Al Woods has been here for several weeks. He says the theatrical situation here is hopeless at present and that there is not a single real hit in London, but he is going to open offices here in the Haymarket in August.

Miss Katherine Burke, daughter of the late John H. Burke, and Miss Edith Harrison, daughter of Mayor Harrison of Chicago, are returning home after a South American trip of Rooseveltian proportions. They are chaperoned by Mrs. Ashcroft. They left America in January, crossed the Isthmus, and went down the west coast of South America as far as Valparaiso. Then they struck across the continent to the east coast, coming to London via Buenos Aires and Paris.

Miss Lillian Preston of New York is returning from the Riviera with Miss Frances Craig.

J. Loris-Melikoff, who has been attached to the Kaiser's personal entourage, is going to his new post as Secretary of the German Embassy in Washington.

Others sailing on the Imperator are Thomas R. Scott of Chicago, a mine owner; Milton Works, the well-known authority on bridge; Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Douglas, Paul D. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Roosevelt, Mrs. Willard P. Lindley, Leopold Plaut, J. C. Willever, and Clifford Hendrix. Miss Flora Payne Whitney canceled her passage at the last minute and will not sail till the 28th.

CAILLAUX WILL NOT FIGHT.

Arbiters Decide That He Was Not Insulted by d'Aillieres.

PARIS, May 3.—No duel will result from the challenge sent yesterday by Joseph Caillaux, former Minister of Finance, to Fernand d'Aillieres, his opponent in the recent election for the Chamber of Deputies, who had posted bills saying that clean electors would refuse to become "accomplices in crime." This was a reference to the killing of Gaston Calmette, editor of Le Figaro, by M. Caillaux's wife.

The seconds of the two men met to-day and failed to agree, the representatives of M. d'Aillieres arguing that the words did not constitute an insult either to M. Caillaux or the electors, and in addition concerned a matter of public interest. It was, therefore, contended that M. Caillaux was not entitled to demand satisfaction by arms.

It was finally decided to submit the disputed point to two arbitrators, Viscount de Villebois-Mareuil and Gen. Mangin, who after a long discussion declared the words to be insulting, but held that when they were employed d'Aillieres had no thought of insulting either M. Caillaux or his constituents. They therefore decided that the incident could be considered closed.

FRENCH ROUT MOORS.

Attack and Destroy Stronghold of the Pretender's Forces.

FEZ, Morocco, May 3.—A desperate battle between the French troops and the followers of the native pretender to the Moroccan throne resulted to-day in the defeat of the Moors, who suffered enormous losses. The French casualties were nine killed and twenty-five wounded.

Early in the morning the French troops, consisting of a column composed of all arms, attacked the natives in a mountain stronghold, which they carried at the point of the bayonet, in spite of a tenacious resistance by the natives. The Moorish camp was destroyed.

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ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

BRITAIN'S BUDGET TO BE A BILLION

Lloyd George Expected to Resort to Increased Taxation of Incomes.

WAGE EARNERS EXEMPT

Tax on Sugar May Even Be Remitted, but Automobiles Will Perhaps Pay More.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, May 4.—David Lloyd George will introduce his sixth budget in the House of Commons today. The estimates of the national expenditures are expected to amount to about $1,050,000,000—$25,000,000 more than was spent by the country during the most expensive year of the Boer war. Just twenty years ago the annual national expenditure was $500,000,000.

Increased taxation is a necessity of the situation, for the Chancellor cannot count on such an increase in revenue as the trade boom brought last year. Exactly how Mr. Lloyd George plans to meet the increased expenditures is as yet an official secret, but it is generally believed that a feature of the new taxation will be at substantial increase in the supertax on large incomes.

At present a supertax of sixpence in the pound is paid on incomes of £5,000 ($25,000) and upward, but the first £3,000 ($15,000) charged are not subject to it.

The new budget is described in advance by Ministerial speakers as a "popular" budget, so held together that it is unlikely that the new taxes will contain any proposal tending to raise the cost of living for wage-earners.

The repeal of the remaining sugar duties is, in fact, predicted in some quarters, but in the best-informed Liberal circles this is asserted to be impossible in the present circumstances, and the prevailing idea is that the Chancellor may have recourse to an increased tax on the unearned increment, a tax on site values, and further taxes affecting owners of automobiles.

SIR HERBERT IS GRANDPAPA.

Tree's Little Grandson Christened—Asquith a Godfather.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 3.—Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree is now a proud grandfather, though he is not advertising the fact. The little son of his daughter Viola (Mrs. Alan Parsons) was christended yesterday, among the godparents being Premier Asquith, who was represented by a proxy, Sir James Barrie; Sir George Alexander, Lady Anglesey, and Lady Jekyll.

APPRAISING GAYNOR ESTATE

Waivers Granted by Controller for Release of Property.

Considerable progress has been made with the work of appraising the estate of Mayor Gaynor. Last week waivers were granted by Thomas E. Rush, counsel for State Controller Sohmer, and by James W. Redmond, who represents Mr. Sohmer in Brooklyn.

The waivers permitted the release of $12,029 from the Brooklyn Trust Company, a box in the Pioneer Fireproof Storage Company containing personal property worth $1,500, twenty-five shares of the Security Safe Deposit Company having a par value of $2,500, and thirty shares of the Broadway Trust Company having a par value of $3,000.

The Kings County Trust Company is the executor.

GITTELSON PLAYS IN LONDON

Philadelphia Violinist Encored by an Enormous Audience.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, May 4.—Mme. Melba and Frank Gittelson together drew an enormous audience in the Albert Hall Saturday afternoon, when the first special concert of the season was given, with Landon Ronald conducting the new symphony orchestra.

Of course, the Australian diva was the chief attraction, but the young Philadelphia violinist, who was making his first appearance in London, had many friends in the audience drawn by the reputation he had won on the Continent. Gittelson's success suffered somewhat by contrast with the enthusiasm for Melba, but his fine technique more than justified the warm encore he received for his rendering of Kreisler's "Tambourine Chinoise."

The Times and other papers speak highly of the young Philadelphian's beautiful playing.

HOPES FOR FAIR EXHIBIT.

London Times Urges Asquith to Yield to British Pressure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 4.—Referring to the deputation which the Premier is to receive on Tuesday in favor of British participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, The Times editorially says:

"We confidently hope and expect that he will be in a position to announce not merely the modification, but the reversal of the Government's original decision—a decision that certainly never was arrived at in any mood of spitefulness and still less in retaliation, but that was undoubtedly petty, unimaginative, and opposed to the right spirit of Anglo-American intercourse."

The deputation, it is understood, will urge the Premier at least to sanction the sending to San Francisco of the British arts and crafts collection shown at Ghent last year.

13 YOUNG ROWDIES JAILED.

Eight as Window Smashers and Five for Disorder on a Car.

Mounted Patrolmen Meyer and O'Brien of the Westchester Police Station passed the Hughes Hotel at 1,301 Fort Schuyler Road, near Waterbury Avenue, last evening just in time to see eight young rowdies smash two large plate glass windows and a large glass chandelier in the place with a shower of stones.

The policemen charged the attacking party, and the latter fled to a wood near St. Raymond's Cemetery, where all but one were rounded up and arrested. The eighth was caught in front of the police station, whither he had followed his companions.

The prisoners described themselves as Joseph Wilson, 18 years old, of 308 East 126th Street; James Curley, 16, of 2,421 Second Avenue; Patrick Hunt, 18, of 2,615 Waterbury Avenue; Eugene Gaffney, 21, of 410 East 125th Street; William Collis, 19, of 308 East 126th Street; Ottis Wund, 18 years, of 306 East 125th Street; John Reilly, 15, of 205 East 124th Street, and James Layden, 16, of 2,456 Second Avenue.

Reilly was charged with juvenile delinquency, and will be turned over to the Children's Court. The others were charged with malicious mischief. The trouble grew out of a dispute over the payment of checks at the hotel soda fountain.

Detectives Hallberger and Reibell of the Interborough Rapid Transit system ejected five young rowdies from a southbound Broadway Subway express train at 11 o'clock last night at the 157th Street station for throwing bats and balls around in the car. They were taken to the West 152d Street Police Station, where they described themselves as Thomas McGann, 18, of 237 East Forty-sixth Street; Frank O'Neil, 16, of 67 West Seventieth Street; Angelo Petrocelli, 16, of 63 Sullivan Street; Vito Petrino, 15, of 154 Sullivan Street, and Salvatore Ardizzone, 16, of 154 Christie Street. They were charged with disorderly conduct. In the Men's Night Court McCann pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence until to-day. The others were held for the Children's Court as juvenile delinquents.

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EXPLORERS FIND NEW SAPPHO POEM

Papyrus Unearthed by Directors of Egypt Exploration Fund.

IT PRAISES LOVE, OF COURSE

J. M. Edmonds of Cambridge Has Made a Prose Translation from the Manuscript.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 4.—B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt, Directors of the Egypt Exploration Fund, have discovered a papyrus containing a poem by Sappho hitherto unknown. J. M. Edmonds of Cambridge has prepared for The Classical Review the following prose version of the poem, which is printed in The Times:

"The fairest thing in all the world some say is a host of horsemen, and some a host of foot, and some, again, a navy of ships; but to me 'tis my heart's beloved, and 'tis easy to make this understood by any.

"When Helen surveyed much mortal beauty, she chose for the best the destroyer of all the honor of Troy, and thought not so much either of child or parent dear, but was led astray by love to bestow her heart afar; for woman is ever easy to be bent when she thinks lightly of what is near and dear.

"Even so you to-day, my Anactoria, remember not, it seems, when she is with you one of whom I would rather have the sweet sound of her footfall and the sight of the brightness of her beaming face than all the chariots and armored footmen of Lydia.

"Know that in this world man cannot have the best; yet to pray for a share in what was once shared is better than to forget it."

SOUGHT FOOD FOR BABY.

Deserted Mother Had Been Without Shelter for Days.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harrington, 22 years old, carrying her baby of 2 years, both of whom had been homeless for four days and long without food, staggered through the doorway of the Liberty Avenue Police Station in Brooklyn early yesterday and told her plight to Desk Lieut. Kletz. The woman would have fallen to the floor had not a doorman supported her. While policemen raised money for food, Mrs. Harrington told her story to Mrs. Sullivan, the matron. She said:

"My husband, William Harrington, an ironworker, who had been out of work, went away a week ago and did not come back. The landlord dispossessed me, and what little furniture I had was stolen after it was put on the sidewalk at 1,147 Hull Street. Since then I have been walking the streets. I slept in a hallway last night."

In the New Jersey Avenue Court the Magistrate put Mrs. Harrington in care of the Sisters of Mercy, pending a search for her husband.

Hotel Majestic

BERLIN'S TIER GARTEN, The Bois in Paris, and Hyde Park in London have encouraged hotels to come unto them and use them as their front-gardens, just as The Majestic in New York uses Central Park.

The Majestic bears one trait of exclusive foreign hotels—it is not a public thorofare; yet it extends a degree of warmth and welcome to its guests and their friends rarely found in a hotel in this country.

The Majestic is far more than a *mere* hotel—as you shall soon see!

Advantageous Rentals Now.

At the West Seventy-second Street Entrance of Central Park.

HOME FOR GIRLS DEDICATED

Jewish Charities of Brooklyn Accept Memorial to Mrs. Seldner.

A home for Jewish girls as a memorial to Mrs. Amalie Seldner of Brooklyn from her children, was dedicated yesterday at Rockaway Road and Davis Avenue, Jamaica, L. I., by Rabbi Nathan Krass. It will be known as the Council Home for Jewish Girls, and will be maintained by the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities under the supervision of the Brooklyn section of the Council of Jewish Women, of which Mrs. Seldner was Vice President in 1909.

Rudolph Seldner said his mother had seen the need for an institution of this kind for developing the welfare of girls committed to non-Jewish homes and those under improper guardianship. In carrying out her known wishes it was intended to provide an asylum for girls between 7 and 16 years old. They may be sent to the home by the Children's Courts or be received from parents and guardians.

Benjamin H. Namm, President of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, and Miss Rose Brenner, President of the Brooklyn Section of the Council of Jewish Women, accepted the keys of the building. A portrait of Mrs. Seldner was presented by Mrs. Mark H. Salomon, and a tablet to her memory was unveiled by Simon F. Rothschild.

Your Business May Be Next!

Your paper tells every day of some defalcation which cripples or at least impairs a prosperous business. What would a similar misfortune mean to *you* and *your* business? It is a possibility you must face, despite your confidence in the integrity of your own employees. Remember that other employers are similarly confident, yet defalcations *do* occur.

Even if your employees are bonded, is the bond a positive assurance of prompt reimbursement, or is there a likelihood of costly and vexatious delay? The American Surety Company, besides its unquestioned ability to meet all obligations, has earned a splendid reputation for the prompt payment of just claims.

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F. W. LAFRENTZ, President.

Men's Clothing, $1 Weekly

MEN'S suits and overcoats, $12; $1 down, $1 weekly; ready-made and to order, $15 up. EXCHANGE CLOTHING CO., 19 Park Pl., N. Y.

Vantine's

The Oriental Store

Oriental Silk Coats for Spring and Summer

FAVORED by fashionable women at Monte Carlo and Palm Beach—mentioned as chic and peculiarly suited to this Summer's styles in Paris—the vogue of these coats is unquestioned.

Designed by Vantine; made to our order in the Orient, of hand-woven Crepe de Chine, Canton Crepes and beautiful Summer Japanese Silks.

Have all the dashing "boxiness" of the Balmacaan, the "toppiness" of the Raglan—with the light fluffiness which harmonizes with Panama hats and sunshades. A protection without being a burden—the ideal Summer resort wrap for morning, afternoon or evening—for the boardwalk, the evening drive in the motor car, and the dance.

Pack in small space in trunk and shake out unwrinkled—the most useful and graceful garment the Orient has ever contributed to American and European women.

Exquisite Embroidered Coats $15, $25 and $35

In Crepe de Chine and Japanese Silk, beautifully embroidered in contrasting or self-shading colors and lined with Japanese Silk. In white, wistaria, Copenhagen or dark blue, black, pink, old rose—every fashionable color. The diversity and attractiveness of the color combinations has never been equalled.

Others up to $175.

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Everything in Mourning Apparel for Women and Misses.

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Correct Mourning Apparel
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At Greatly Reduced Prices

Mourning Tailored Suits
Of lustreless black gabardine or serge.
20.00
Heretofore $34.50 to $45.00.

Mourning Afternoon Gowns
Of lustreless black or white crepe de chine, taffeta or crepe meteor.
18.50
Heretofore $29.50

Mourning Evening Gowns
Of lustreless black or white crepe de chine, or taffeta silk.
29.50
Heretofore $39.50 to $45.00

Mourning Waists
Of imported Georgette crepe, crepe de chine or chiffon, in white or black.
7.50
Heretofore $9.75 to $14.50

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SPECIALLY PRICED

garments and dresses which exhibit all the care of selection and thoroughness of workmanship that always characterize De Pinna clothes for young people. It includes an entirely new, fresh stock of

Girls' and Misses' Summer Dresses

Practical linen dresses; afternoon and Class Day dresses; in crepes, voiles and all the imported novelty materials; sizes 13 to 20.

Specially Priced
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Special Tub Silk Outing Dresses

Particularly adapted to tennis, golf and other outdoor sports. Two distinctive models. Best quality of washable silk in stripes of any color.

Priced at $19.50

Misses' Separate Skirts

There will be offered all the smart new things in separate skirts, made especially for golf, tennis and outing; eight different models in khaki, linen and ratine.

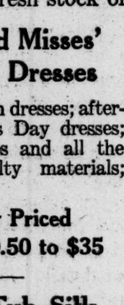
Special Prices, $5.50 up

Blouses and Waists for Girls

Regulation middy blouses—colored collars and trimmings—$2.75.

Misses' tailored waists, suitable to wear with the separate skirts, $5 up.

Dresses for Girls Four to Fourteen



Quaint and attractive little Summer frocks — in imported Anderson ginghams, linens and chambrays.

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Also afternoon dresses in voiles, lawns, crepes and other Summer materials.

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Special Importation Girls' Panama Hats

For this occasion—for girls and misses of every age from 8.

Also Roman stripe scarfs and many other new ideas in trimming.

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REFUGE FOR VICTIMS OF HEART DISEASE

Trade School for Cardiac Convalescents at Sharon, Conn., a New Philanthropy.

DEVOTED TO ACUTE CASES

Manufacture of Concrete Flower Pots Taught to Patients—Treatment and Training Free.

A notable scientific experiment undertaken last year as an extension of hospital social service in this city has proved to be successful after a practical demonstration lasting for several months under strict medical supervision. In July last there was opened at Sharon, Conn., a convalescent home of an entirely new order. It is intended exclusively for patients suffering from heart disease and convalescent after an acute attack. Here, in addition to receiving convalescent care and treatment for several months, they learn a trade by which they may continue to be wage-earners without the danger to their already crippled hearts. Treatment and training are free, and the Trade School for Cardiac Convalescents must always remain a philanthropy. Dr. N. Gilbert Seymour, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers, said of the work yesterday:

"The patients are chiefly selected from the wards and dispensaries of New York hospitals, and they are men who have been engaged in laborious occupations—work which they cannot resume with safety because of the nature of their illness.

"Heretofore, there has been no provision for the convalescent care of such patients. All other convalescent homes discriminate against these 'cardiac cases,' because of the danger of serious illness, or of fatalities among them. To provide for such emergencies means the added expense of more resident nurses and of stricter medical supervision.

"The Sharon home has assumed the risk and additional expense in order that these heart cases may have not only the convalescent care they need upon leaving the hospital, but the opportunity to learn a trade suitable to their condition. This enterprise is non-sectarian, both in respect to its organization, people of all religious affiliations having assisted in the undertaking, and in respect to the patients, as persons of all denominations are welcomed.

"This experiment in practical philanthropy has three aspects: First, to provide convalescent care for these heart cases; second, to select a trade or industry suitable for them; and, third, to give them employment at this trade upon their return to their homes. Through the generosity of contributors, it was possible to procure the house at Sharon for an experimental year. Through the interest and co-operation of Dr. Herbert J. Hall of Massachusetts it has been possible to select an industry—the making of concrete flower-pots—suitable to the physical condition of the workmen and of such commercial possibilities as to make it practical. Through the energy and devotion of the Industrial Committee of the Board of Managers, it has been possible to open a workshop in New York for the employment of graduates.

"The workshop is available through the generosity of the Rev. Mr. Masterton of All Saints' Church, who offered the use, rent free, of the large basement under the rectory at 292 Henry Street. Through the generosity of members of the Board of Managers this basement has been equipped as a model workshop, which can accommodate six to eight workmen at a time. The men are working at a flat wage, as it was found, on experience, that piecework or competition of any kind leads to complications on account of their physical condition. Therefore, like the parable in the Bible, the man who works two hours receives the same wage as the man who works six, and this represents approximately the extremes of which the workmen are capable.

"Each man's hours are graded by his known physical condition and are increased in proportion to his ability to work without danger to his crippled heart. Morning and afternoon nourishment in the form of milk and crackers is provided for the workmen, and they have a rest room, attractively fitted up, where they may lie down or rest comfortably during their time off. This, in combination with strict medical supervision, provides an almost ideal environment. Furthermore, the proximity of the workshop to Gouverneur Hospital makes it possible to provide immediate bed care in case of any acute or serious illness.

"It has never been the intention to limit the work strictly to any one trade or occupation, provided others could be found equally suitable in both points; but these workmen are of limited education and adaptability, and there are many of the arts and crafts which are entirely unsuitable for this reason. On the other hand, some of the simpler trades, as brushmaking and chair-caning, are already overcrowded with handicapped workmen of other kinds.

"Meantime, through the genius and generosity of Dr. Hall, they are provided with an industry legally protected and restricted, which seems to offer the necessary commercial value of the purpose. These concrete flower-pots have the name 'Sharonware,' as distinctive of the output of the Sharon convalescent school and the workshop in New York. Here is what we say of the flower-pots:

THE POTS THAT BREATHE.

This pot is porous and, therefore, requires no hole at the bottom. The plant should be watered carefully, however, and if the pot should leak it is an infallible indication that you are giving the plant too much water for its good. In the interest of the plants, therefore, it is recommended that they be watered frequently and sparingly, but we feel confident that those who love plants will welcome the means of ascertaining the correct amount of moisture which is required.

"There are, at present, in the Henry Street work shop five men working at stated hours who are able to complete about fifty pots a day. These pots are now on sale in department stores and florist shops in New York and Brooklyn. They retail at prices from 25 cents upward.

"One lad now at the work shop, who weighed ninety-eight pounds when he went to Sharon, came back, after four months there, weighing 124 pounds; and now, after two months of work in the work shop, weighs 138 pounds. The men look well, feel well, and to all practical purposes—while their work is adapted to their strength—they are well. Furthermore, they are earning a living and are happy at it.

"The organization is greatly indebted to Dr. J. S. Chadwick of Sharon for his services as medical adviser at the school."

The Directors and members of the organization are Leo Arnstein, Dr. John Winters Brannan, Dr. Frederic Brush, Miss Mabel Choate, Dr. Warren Coleman, Dr. Lewis A. Conner, Mrs. Lewis A. Conner, Frederick Denman, Mrs. William K. Draper, Dr. Hubert V. Guile, Mrs. Alfred Hess, Dr. John H. Huddleston, Mrs. W. H. Hyde, Mrs. Lewis Iselin, Miss Louise Iselin, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Charles E. Knoblauch, Mrs. Charles E. Knoblauch, Dr. Alexander Lambert, Miss Anna Maxwell, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. C. F. Neergaard, Mrs. Ponsonby Ogle, Dr. George O'Hanlon, Mrs. Charles E. O'Hara, R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, Mrs. J. S. Ranken, Dr. N. Gilbert Seymour, Mrs W. H. Truesdale, Miss Mary E. Wadley, and S. H. Wolfe.

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APPROVES CANAL BARGE TRIP

Garrison Says Also Return Cargo May Be Sent Through.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—That commerce will move through the Panama Canal for the first time about May 10, when a string of canal barges will be towed through the waterway carrying the sugar cargo of the steamship Columbian of the Hawaiian-American Line, now at Balboa, was made more certain to-night when Secretary Garrison announced that he had approved Col. Goethals's plan to permit the transfer of the cargo, and perhaps to send through also the merchandise cargo of a ship on the Atlantic side for which the Columbian would wait.

The closing by the Mexican trouble of the Tehuantepec Railroad, over which the Hawaiian-American Line had been transferring its cargo from ocean to ocean, caused the company to appeal to the Government for relief.

TARGET SHOOTER KILLS BOY

Frank Frega Mortally Wounded by Lad on Roof, Who Escapes.

A rifle bullet fired by a youth standing on the roof at 59 Bayard Street yesterday missed a target and hit Frank Frega, 10 years old, who was with playmates on a roof at No. 70. The boy died in the Hudson Street Hospital with a bullet in his forehead.

The police found a 22-calibre rifle on the roof at 59 Bayard Street, but the owner of the gun had disappeared. Some one in the house told Policeman Beyer of the Elizabeth Street Station that the gun belonged to Thomas Tomasselli, 17 years old. Detectives were sent to find him.

With his parents, who live at 333 East Eleventh Street, Frega went to 70 Bayard Street to visit relatives. With his cousin, Salvatore Irini, 4 years old, and several other boys, he was watching the lads on the roof across the street firing at a tin bucket when he was shot. The police believed the gun was aimed deliberately at Frega, as he was apparently out of ordinary range.

SUICIDE OVER SON'S SHAME.

Father of Boy Held for Theft Leaps from High Window.

Sigismund Glassmann, 46 years old, a laborer, of 868 Union Avenue, the Bronx, leaped from a window of his flat yesterday afternoon to the pavement six stories below.

Glassmann had been ill and despondent.

It developed late last night that worry over the arrest on April 28 of his 15-year-old son was the impulse which caused Glassman to take his life.

Isaac Glassman, a 15-year-old errand boy, the only son of the suicide, is now in the custody of the Children's Society charged with juvenile delinquency. He and two other boys were charged with taking a horse and buggy which had been left in 150th Street by Clinton Lawrence of 348 East 140th Street.

Medicine Ball Carried Death.

TRENTON, N. J., May 3.—Robert A. Mayham, one of the best known basketball players in the United States, who played guard on the Johnstown team, and at different times was a member of other well-known teams, died to-day at Andreas, Delaware County. While acting as one of the Playground Commissioners in this city last year he was struck on the arm with a medicine ball. This injury was followed by bone consumption, and Mayham went to Andreas some time ago. To-day word came of his death.

Catches 325-Pound Sturgeon in Net

Capt. "Abe" Hatteny of Giffords, Staten Island, is one of the proudest fishermen in Richmond, as a result of a catch yesterday. He got a sturgeon weighing 325 pounds and measuring nine feet in length in a net set for shad. Hatteny started for Fulton Market with his catch, which he said should net him about $50, a fairly good day's pay.

SUMMON 100 TO TELL OF BETS ON RACES

Sheriff Has the Initials of Rockaway Hunt Club Members.

TEST CASE TO BE MADE

Two Men Arrested as Bookmakers to Have a Hearing at Cedarhurst, L. I., on Thursday Night.

Members of the Rockaway Hunt Club and others prominent in the social colonies at Cedarhurst, Far Rockaway, Edgemere, and Hewlett learned yesterday with varying degrees of dismay that Justice of the Peace Lewis M. Raisig of Cedarhurst would issue subpoenas to-day for more than 100 of their number to appear before him in Lawrence, L. I., on Thursday morning to tell whether they had made bets with bookmakers at the Rockaway Hunt Club's races in Hewlett Bay Park on Saturday afternoon.

The subpoenaed witnesses will be called upon to testify at the hearing of the cases of Francis C. Fox and F. W. Flood, two alleged bookmakers, who were arrested after the last race on Saturday by two Constables under orders from Sheriff Stephen P. Pettitt of Nassau County. A great number of slips, or "markers," bearing the initials of bettors in their own handwriting were found in the possession of the prisoners, it was said. From these slips the Justice of the Peace, the Sheriff, and other officials, it is said, ascertained the names of the 100 or more witnesses who will be subpoenaed. It was officially admitted last night that the subpoenas would be issued to-day.

There were many well-known bookmakers at Hewlett Bay Park on Saturday afternoon, and the men arrested were picked, it was said, as victims for a test of the anti-race track gambling law. As Saturday's races were the opening of the season of 1914 and preliminary to the opening of Belmont Park Race Track on May 26, the authorities decided to have the matter of betting at the races understood from the beginning.

The alleged bookmakers, if held by the Justice of the Peace on Thursday, will go before a Grand Jury at Mineola as soon as possible and appear for trial shortly afterward, so that the result of the case against them may be made a precedent before the racing season has gotten far under way.

The two men were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Raisig on Saturday evening, and released in the custody of their counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney McCarthy of Fort Washington. Assistant District Attorney Charles Weeks of Nassau County has taken charge of the prosecution.

The speculators at the race track on Saturday made the familiar handbooks. At first, it was said, all bets were oral, but, as the racing went on and there was no interference by the authorities, the books were made openly. In several instances bookmakers, when they lost, refused to pay their obligations to the bettors. Complaints were made to the officials of the races of a number of such men accused of welching, and the men were ordered from the park.

Broadway Tabernacle Wins Gift.

The Broadway Tabernacle, at Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, received an offer of $25,000 last January to furnish Pilgrim's Hall in the basement of the building if a similar sum was raised by April 30. William Ives Washburn, Treasurer of the Tabernacle, announced at the service yesterday that the sum had been raised. The largest subscription received was $2,500. The hall will seat 800 persons and will be used for assemblies. The name of the man who made the offer of $25,000 has not been announced.

Makeshift accommodations are unknown to the Equitable

In many buildings, the construction of the interiors is such that an incoming tenant must put up with makeshift accommodations, usually leasing more space than he needs.

In the Equitable Building the interiors are so laid out that a tenant can lease the exact amount of space he needs and is under no compulsion to lease more.

Means a saving in rent and more all round satisfaction generally.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

INTERCLUB COUNCIL MEETS.

East Side Organization Holds Its First Annual Convention.

The first annual convention of the Interclub Council of the Affiliated Clubs of the East Side was held yesterday in Webster Hall, in Third Avenue, near Eleventh Street.

Charles L. Ornstein, President of the council, recommended the creation of committees on sanitary conditions, legislation, police regulation, emigration, and social conditions. He yielded the chair to Justice Gustave Hartman, Honorary President of the council.

Dr. Irving Maranz reported for the Resolutions Committee. The recommendation that action be taken leading toward the erection of a building to house all the clubs was deferred to the next meeting. A resolution recommending that the council give its support to the Israel Orphan Asylum, now building, of which Justice Hartman is President, was adopted unanimously.

Resolutions were passed calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate "social activities of a questionable character," and for an inquiry into "those conditions of gun warfare and those circumstances under which many public dances are held which have made the east side unjustly notorious." President Wilson's action in Mexico was indorsed by acclamation. Approval was also expressed of the Rumanian Jewish Association of America.

Justice Aaron S. Levy warned the council against trying to accomplish too much.

PLANNING CANCER HOSPITAL

General Memorial's Executive Committee Holds Secret Session.

The Executive Committee of the General Memorial Hospital met at the hospital, 2 West 106th Street, yesterday, to discuss plans for the cancer hospital which the institution and the Medical College of Cornell University are to establish here. The committee decided on many of the details, but declined to announce its plans. Dr. William M. Polk, Dean of the Cornell Medical College, said that probably a statement would be issued in a few days.

The members of the committee besides Dr. Polk who were present at the meeting were: Jonn B. Parsons, President of the General Memorial Hospital; Francis R. Appleton, Chairman of the committee; Dallas B. Pratt and Miss Laura J. Post, Superintendent of the General Memorial Hospital.

It was learned that Dr. James Douglas had contributed $500,000 for the work of the cancer hospital, and that it was this large contribution from him which made the undertaking possible.

PRIEST, ILL, QUITS PARISH.

Collapse Follows Rectory Fire That Cost Three Lives.

The Rev. Edward F. Hannigan, rector of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Long Island City, gave up his work yesterday because of failing health.

On the night of March 4, 1904, St. Patrick's rectory burned while Father Hannigan, ill of pneumonia, was helpless in his room. The Rev. Father Earnest and two women employed at the rectory were burned to death, and in the excitement Father Hannigan's plight was forgotten. When rescued he was unconscious.

After months in St. John's Hospital Father Hannigan took up church work again. He was preparing plans for a parish school when his health failed a few weeks ago.

CROWD SEES A RESCUE.

Capt. Purdy Saves Two from Overturned Boat in Bronx River.

More than 1,000 persons who were enjoying the fine weather yesterday afternoon along the banks of the Bronx River, near 182d Street and Boston Road, saw a flat-bottomed rowboat, in which were Joseph Ficci of 241 East Forty-second Street and his fiancée, Miss Mary Rolli, overturn. The excursion launch Albatross, loaded down with women and children passengers, made Ficci nervous and he rowed his boat directly into it.

Capt. A. V. Purdy of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, accompanied by Charles Sharratt, in the life-saving launch, rescued the two as they were struggling in the water, and, after receiving treatment at the life-saving station, Miss Rolli was taken to her home, at 237 East Forty-fourth Street by Ficci.

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The opportunity ends May 15th. Promptly on May 16th all instruments will be reticketed at regular values, $50.00 higher.

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America's only high-grade players built complete under one roof

No other instrument equals the Kranich & Bach in beauty of tone and actual musical value. The enchanting loveliness and absolute individuality of its tone are instantly recognized by everyone who hears it. In like manner the touch, finish and every other detail of these remarkable instruments represent the highest degree of artistic and mechanical perfection.

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The tremendous buying power of our three big mills, at East St. Louis, Ill., York, Pa., and Marseilles, Ill., gives us the pick of the raw material market—and thus works directly to the purchaser's advantage in buying any of our products.

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And our standardized machinery, methods and facilities insure absolute uniformity in the quality of each particular grade of roofing, building paper, etc.—and a better product at its price, in *each* grade than your money has ever bought before.

Be sure to look for the *Certain-teed* label and take advantage of our economical producing methods.

At each of our three mills we manufacture the following complete lines of roofing and building papers, etc.:

Certain-teed Roofing—extra quality—for use where long and efficient service is required—reasonable in price—made in *rolls*—1, 2 and 3-ply; guaranteed 5, 10 and 15 years—for factories, farm buildings, stores, warehouses, etc.

Certain-teed Construction Roof—where built-up form of roof is desired we recommend this—applied only by responsible roofers.

Certain-teed Asphalt Shingles—for residences or steep roofs—have the general appearance of slate—guaranteed 15 years.

Certain-teed Insulating Paper—odorless—acid and waterproof—for cold storage and refrigerator work and general sheathing purposes—fast taking the place of ordinary building paper on residences or best grade work.

Certain-teed 20X Waterproof Liner—a standard roofing felt saturated with *Certain-teed Cement*—odorless—for cold storage and sheathing purposes.

Certain-teed Asphalt Felt—for built-up roofs and waterproofing purposes—used extensively under slate and tile roofs—does not dry out as tarred felts do.

Certain-teed Roofing Cement—for roofing and waterproofing purposes—the most efficient waterproofing material known.

Certain-teed Roof Coating—the highest grade coating for renewing life in old roofs—contains no coal tar.

Carpet Linings—plain or corrugated; used under carpets.

Coal Tar—good only on tarred roofs—never should be used on metal or asphalt roofs.

Pitch—made from coal tar for roofing and waterproofing purposes. Experience has proved *Certain-teed Roofing Cement* much superior.

Standard Quality Roofing—a standard grade product—guaranteed equal to other manufacturers' standard grades—our prices are lower.

Competition Quality—made for a price proposition—not the cheapest that can be made, but the cheapest that ought to be made. Nothing better for the price.

Slate Shingles—we make these in red and green, but do not recommend them for durability, as experience shows the surfacing comes off in a few years. They are artistic when new. We recommend *Certain-teed Asphalt Shingles* as much more satisfactory.

Tarred Felt—No. 1, 2 and 3 grades—for roofing and sheathing purposes.

Stringed Felt—a tarred felt with threads running lengthwise to give it strength—generally used for sheathing.

Slater's Felt—used under slate roofs; also as a sheathing (not as good as Asphalt Felt.)

Dry Saturated Felt—the same as Stringed Felt without the thread—used for sheathing purposes.

Note: Felts saturated with tar dry out too quickly. Asphalt felts retain saturation much longer.

Building Papers

Resin-sized Sheathing—red and gray—for general sheathing purposes—very low cost but not as efficient as *Certain-teed Insulating Papers.*

Blue Plaster Board—for lining inside of walls in place of plaster—also for heavy weight sheathing purposes.

Deadening Felt—used between walls and floors—deadens noise between rooms and floors. The cost of either Building Paper or Deadening Felt will not average over $15 to $20 for the average-sized house. Note: The use of building paper in residence construction saves fuel—keeps house warm in winter and cool in summer.

SPECIAL—*Certain-teed* PLASTIC CEMENT—of semi-hard consistency and is applied with a putty knife—for repairing leaks and holes in metal, felt, and tile roofs, flashing, repairing gutters and water troughs; in fact has a hundred uses around a house. For sale by dealers. If your dealer does not handle it, send us 25c for small can by Parcel Post as an introductory offer.

All the above goods are put up in standard size rolls, weight and packages. They are accepted as standard by leading architects and engineers. Be sure the goods are made by us; we stand behind them. Sold by dealers everywhere at reasonable prices. Your local dealer will be glad to give detailed information about our goods.

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"I find relaxation and complete enjoyment in Tuxedo. It's a nerve steadier and a sure fire, slow burning tobacco. Easily my favorite."

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Quick on the Trigger With a Snap-Shot Eye

THE crack trapshooter has to be a man with steady nerves and muscles absolutely under control—always ready, at the sudden jerk of a string to swing his gun into place and bring down his clay pigeon. This means trained, not to the minute, but to the split-second. *He* takes no chances with his *nerves.*

We present the names of some of these crack shots who smoke Tuxedo. They like to smoke; but they take no chances on a tobacco that might "throw them off."

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

is purposely made to give you all the benefits of the highest grade smoke. It is made from the very finest tobacco Kentucky grows—ripe, mellow, sweet and mild old Burley, aged right up to perfection-day. Then treated by the original "Tuxedo Process," which takes out the sting, makes Tuxedo smoke cool and slow, and guarantees that it *cannot bite* your tongue.

Tuxedo has had many imitators; none has ever equalled it in sheer quality and smoking-value.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit the pocket 10c

Convenient pouch, *inner-lined with moisture-proof paper* . . 5c

In Glass Humidors 50c and 90c

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Tire makers are getting more and more conservative. "If your car is thus and so and you do so and thus you ought to get such and such," is as near as you can get to a standard. But

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Empire Tires are built of **live red rubber.** It is new rubber with the bounce left in. Our mileage statistics invariably report that Empire Tires outwear others. The next tire you buy, buy an Empire Red Rubber Tire and get 100% value. Your garage man can easily obtain the Empire Tire for you. Sold by leading supply dealers.

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Destroys harmful germs, stops shrinking gums and keeps the mouth purely clean.
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NEW BECKER TRIAL CALLS 100 TO STAND

Prosecution and Defense in Rosenthal Murder Case Have New Evidence.

READY TO BEGIN WEDNESDAY

District Attorney Investigates Witnesses—List of Those at First Trial.

More than 100 witnesses, it is expected, will be examined in the prosecution and defence of ex-Lieut. Charles Becker in his second trial for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, on July 16,1912, which will begin on Wednesday morning before Justice Seabury, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The second trial probably will be longer than the first.

Little information concerning the new line on which the prosecution will proceed against Becker has been divulged, and less has come from the defence's side. A survey of the first trial may give some impression of the probable course of the second trial.

District Attorney Whitman examined fifty-two talesmen of a special panel of 350 before he drew the jury, and put forty-one witnesses on the stand. The defence, which was represented at the first trial by John F. McIntyre, John W. Hart, Lloyd P. Stryker, and George W. Whiteside, produced fifty-four witnesses. Developments after the trial involved the affidavits of many more persons. In the application for a new trial for Becker the defence produced twenty-one affidavits and the prosecution twenty-two. About 300 persons and places were named in the trial testimony, the record of which made 2,000 pages.

These were the witnesses for the prosecution in the order of their appearance on the stand:

John Brady, patrolman, on post near the scene of the murder.

William File, detective, was at the murder scene.

Dr. Dennis Taylor, ambulance surgeon, who pronounced Rosenthal dead.

Dr. Otto A. Schutze, Coroner's physician.

Jacob Hecht, a waiter in the Metropole Hotel.

Louis Krause, a waiter, who identified some of the gunmen.

Thomas Ryan, eye-witness, whose memory failed him on the stand.

John Standish, another eye-witness, who identified some of the gunmen.

Morris Luban, eye-witness, who identified some of the gunmen and said he overheard Becker and Jack Rose plotting.

Jack Rose, who told of the plot to kill Rosenthal and who brought Becker into the case.

Winfield R. Sheehan, Secretary to Police Commissioner Waldo, who identified Becker correspondence.

"Bridgie" Webber, another of the informers against Becker.

Grant Crabtree, a clerk at Police Headquarters, who introduced technichal evidence.

Harry Vallon, another of the informers.

Sam Schepps, informer, who testified as a non-accomplice.

Lillian Rosenthal, widow of the murdered gambler.

Otto Aversi, Becker's chauffeur.

Harry Pollock, fight promoter and friend of Rose.

Anna Gletner sister of Mrs. Rose, who told of Becker's visits to Rose's home.

Margaret Rose, nurse in Rose's home.

Mary Stover, servant in the Rose household.

Edward Coe, an actor, who had breakfast with Rose and Becker at Rose's home.

Bernard Rudiger, a waiter at the Union Square Hotel, who swore that he had seen money pass between Becker and Rose.

Frank Sarell, another waiter, who testified to the same thing.

James D. Hallen, who said he heard Becker express satisfaction with the murder.

William H. Kipp, chief clerk at Police Headquarters, who introduced technical evidence.

Max Schmittberger, Police Inspector, who put in technical evidence.

Charles L. Gott, another clerk at Headquarters.

George S. Dougherty, Second Deputy Police Commissioner, who told of his investigation of the Rosenthal murder.

Isaac D. White of The New York World, who testified that Becker had come to the World office to inquire about District Attorney Whitman's movements.

Carrie Pollock, wife of Harry Pollock. Rose was harbored in the Pollock home after the murder and Becker telephoned to him there.

John Carney, telephone operator at a Times Square pay station, who said that Becker had been called by telephone immediately after the murder. Rose had telephoned to him.

Lucius Haywood, telephone operator in Becker's apartment house who made the telephone connection.

Lillian Rosenberg, wife of "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg, one of the gunmen, who told of Rose's visits to "Lefty."

William Reilly, superintendent of the apartment house where "Dago Frank," another of the gunmen, lived; he told of the gunmen's movements.

Max Margolis, one of Becker's assistants, who told of Becker's frame-ups against gambling houses.

Richard Barter, a notary, who took Rose's false affidavit in Pollock's home.

William Haupt, clerk in the Register's Office, who recorded the chattel mortgage which Becker accepted from Rosenthal for a $1,500 loan.

Frank Moss, then an Assistant District Attorney, who aided Mr. Whitman in the prosecution and who told of his interviews with eye-witnesses of the murder.

Daniel A. Brentien, a clerk in the Franklin Savings Bank. He started to testify about Becker's bank accounts, but was not permitted to go on.

William Shapiro, chauffeur of the murder car, and informer.

Here are the witnesses called by the defense, also in the order in which they testified:

William Travers Jerome, ex-District Attorney. He was not permitted to testify as to conversations between Becker and Rose.

Rhinelander Waldo, then Police Commissioner, who testified that Becker had sought to be removed from the Strong Arm Squad.

Frank H. Roberts, Superintendent of the apartment house where Becker lived, who testified as to Becker's comings and goings.

Alexander Luban, brother of Morris Luban, who swore that Morris Luban was at home at the time of the murder and could not have been an eye-witness.

Samuel Goodman, who corroborated Alexander Luban and attacked the credibility of Morris Luban.

Frederick H. Hawley, a reporter friend of Becker's, who told of Becker's movements on the morning of the murder.

Charles Monaghan of The New York World, who produced technical evidence.

Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney, who told of his visit to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station after the murder.

Jack Sullivan, dubbed "King of the Newsboys," who tried to account for Becker's movements on the morning of the murder.

Bessie Feldman, who attacked the credibility of Morris Luban.

Louis Plitt, press agent for Becker, who told of Jack Rose's enmity toward Becker.

Robert A. Smith, whose testimony involved Rose and Webber in the crime.

Louis Smith, Jr., another witness, who attacked Rose and Webber.

Matthew Ryan, keeper of the West Side Prison, who told of the informers talking together about the murder case.

Patrick D. Shea, who attacked Schepps's credibility and gave evidence involving him in the crime.

Mrs. Theresa A. Shea, wife of Patrick, who gave similar testimony.

Joseph B. Shephard, James B. White, and Charles C. Steinert, members of Becker's Strong Arm Squad, who took part in a raid on Rosenthal's gambling house. White and Steinert were alleged to have framed-up "Big Jack" Zelig on a gun carrying charge, so as to force Zelig to furnish gunmen for the killing of Rosenthal. Zelig was murdered on the eve of the first Becker trial.

George W. McCluskey, Police Inspector, now dead, who gave testimony as to Becker's work.

John D. O'Connor, character witness.

Arthur Cormick, another member of the Strong Arm Squad.

Grant Crabtree, a clerk at Police Headquarters.

C. William Jones, character witness.

Ernest L. B. Van Diezski, Police Lieutenant at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, who explained blotter entries bearing on the murder.

Edward P. Hughes, ex-Inspector of Detectives, who told of his investigation of the murder.

Benjamin Walker, who attacked the credibility of Krause, the waiter.

William W. Duggan, the Police Lieutenant who arrested "Tough Toney" for breaking Bridgie Webber's jaw. He was told that Rosenthal had ordered the assault on Webber.

Hugh Neugebauer, of Hot Springs, Ark., a witness who attacked Schepps's testimony.

Charles F. Oipt, character witness.

William F. File, Detective, who told of his attempt to catch the murderers of Rosenthal.

William F. Cannon, character witness.

Thomas Gannon, who contradicted the testimony of James D. Hallen. He swore that Becker did not say to Policeman White in the Tombs: "The public will give us a medal for getting rid of Rosenthal."

Michael Conway, John J. Dougherty, John D. Maher, Joseph H. Krautrich, Martin Wallace, Guy W. Culgin, Ben Moses, Chas. A. La Chaussee, all character witnesses.

Tom K. Pettit, Douglas Hotchkiss, Fred E. Johnson, Gilbert Hogaboom, and Michael Berchholtz, all of Hot Springs, Ark., witnesses to attack Schepps.

Charles E. Foy, member of the Strong Arm Squad.

Michael N. Delagi, N. Joseph Slicklin, and Louis A. Abrams, attorneys for Plitt. Delagi, Slicklin, and Abrams swore that they got no money with which to defend Plitt on a murder charge.

Charles Reich, brother of "Jack Sullivan."

Aaron J. Levy, attorney for William Shapiro, the informer.

Israel F. Feinberg, Coroner.

Additional new names were brought out in the twenty-one affidavits filed on behalf of Becker's motion for a new trial, and it is probable that this list will produce some new Becker witnesses at the trial. Among those who made affidavits for Becker were Thomas Ryan, Harry N. Cohen, Isidor Schoenhaus, Patrick Callahan, Roslyn D. Whytock, Richard H. Rooney, Max Brecher, Jack Sullivan, Charles Kelly, Isaac Berger, David Werblinsky, Benjamin Silver, Daniel J. Sweifach, Sam Nadel, Henry L. Klein, Charles Patterson, George S. Dougherty, Francis Meehan, Peter Carter, and Joseph A. Shay, until recently attorney of record for Becker.

In opposition to the new trial motion District Attorney Whitman presented affidavits of twenty-two persons. Among the new names in this list are J. Robert Rubin, ex-Assistant District Attorney and now Second Deputy Police Commissioner, Mary Callahan, Oscar Zinn, Denis Tilden Lynch, David Werblinsky, Charles Connolly, Alexander Stein, William Strong, Daniel J. Kelleher, Joseph F. McLaughlin, William J. Lynch, Samuel H. Haas, and Valerian O'Farrell.

The District Attorney has investigated each of the prospective new Becker witnesses who are known to him. The old witnesses have been investigated anew.

MODEL WOOD ALCOHOL LAW.

Prof. Baskerville Prepares One That Would Protect the Public.

Dr. Charles Baskerville, Professor of Chemistry at the City College, has prepared a model for a uniform State and municipal law relating to the sale and use of wood alcohol. Section 1 of the proposed law provides that no person shall sell, deal in, supply or give away any article of food or drink or any medicinal or toilet preparation intended for human use, internally or externally, which contains any wood alcohol. Section 2 provides that wood alcohol shall not be offered for sale for any purpose or in any form unless the container is labeled in red ink:

"Poison. Wood alcohol. It is unlawful to use this fluid in any article of food or drink or medicinal or toilet preparation, for human use, internal or external."

Such a law, said Dr. Baskerville, if properly enforced, would be fair to the producer and protect the public. Dr. Baskerville has made an exhaustive study of the question. He is chemical counsel to the New York State Factory Investigating Commission and Chairman of the Committee on Occupational Diseases of the American Chemical Society.

Vacation Society Issues Appeal.

The Working Girls' Vacation Society issued an appeal yesterday to its contributing members for $10,000 with which to provide vacations for working girls this Summer. Last year the society gave vacations of from four to six weeks in the Adirondacks to 124 girls. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Miss Edith Pryce, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be promptly acknowledged.

OUR Organization performs every function that an Insurance business should—and many functions that other Insurance Businesses do not.

There may be a few like concerns in the United States to-day who do a larger volume than we, but assuredly, no concern gives the degree of service that you may expect here.

To all of which our present clients will gladly attest.

I. TANENBAUM SON & CO
Specialists in Insurance and Installers of Automatic Sprinklers
Singer Building
New York

HEARING ON FACTORY CODE.

Public to Give Views on Sanitation and Width of Aisles.

The Industrial Board of the New York Labor Department, which was created a year ago on the recommendation of the Factory Investigating Commission, will hold public hearings at City Hall on Wednesday and Thursday on the proposed sanitary code and the width of aisles in factories.

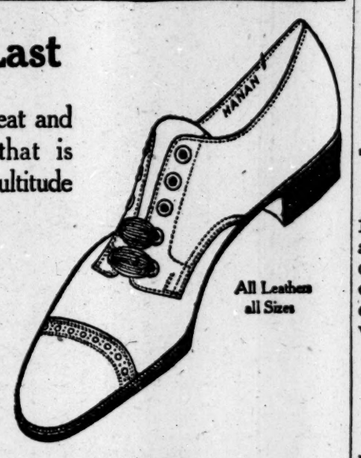
Sanitation rules which have been prepared for the board establish standards for sanitary equipment in factories and for the care of such conveniences. Sanitary experts were consulted and the least expensive devices consistent with health and comfort were specified.

The rules on width of aisles are intended to reduce fire hazards. They were framed by the Fire Hazards Committee, of which Richard J. Cullen is chairman.

Copies of the proposed rules may be had from John Williams, Secretary of the board, at 381 Fourth Avenue.

Panama Last

An exceptionally neat and comfortable shoe that is the favorite of a multitude of men.



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Broadway, corner Canal St.
Broadway, corner Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
35 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

The Horse Took the Place of the Ox Because He Was More Shifty On His Feet

THE day of the bulky, cumbersome motor car is rapidly passing. A great popular demand for economy is spreading over the country.

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THE great sales of low priced cars to people who really wanted more comfort, better appearance and better quality than such cars afford indicated to Jeffery that the time was ripe to bring out a light weight, high speed, economical car of real quality at $1,550.

THE success of the Jeffery is the result. Now Jeffery cars are being sold to people who formerly owned high priced cars of the old-fashioned heavy type. They bought the Jeffery, knowing that they could get the same quality at a popular price.

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FOR the present the Jeffery is alone in its field, and it most likely will be for some time, as no manufacturer without the capital, experience and equipment of the Jeffery company could build a car of the same quality and sell it at the same price. Those who could do it will not. You could name them on three fingers. They will not, because their success lies in quantity and not quality production. Others may try, but the specifications could not include such things as imported annular ball bearings, Spicer universals, Bosch duplex ignition, four-speed transmission, vanadium steel springs and front axle, Rayfield carburetor, the most expensive starting and lighting system, Gemmer steering gear, and Daimler flexible leather coupling—all the best the world has yet produced. Even the expenditure of more money could not improve the car. Better parts than make up the Jeffery are not obtainable.

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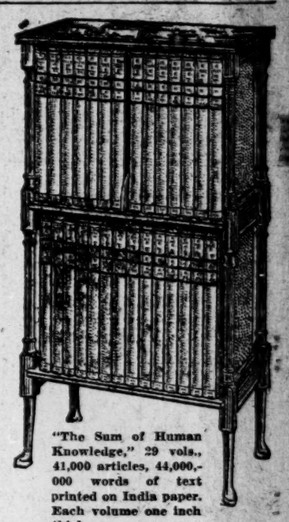

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications THE NEW YORK TIMES. TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Uptown.....15 Beekman Street
Call Bureau.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Evans.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.....504 Washington Street
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1914.

OPINION ABROAD.

The attitude of all the chief Governments of Europe toward the United States with reference to our Mexican policy has been not only entirely correct but distinctly friendly, and the cause has largely been that, whatever interests may be at stake in Mexico, the impairment of friendly relations with the United States would cost far more than those interests were worth. It is not so much approval, much less sympathy and regard that these Governments feel for the United States, as a cool and intelligent calculation of what, on the whole and in the long run, will be best for their respective nations that guides them.

The people of the various countries of Europe, including England—or that small portion of them who know or care about the matter—do not bother to make this calculation, and, as far as the press shows, they take no very kind view of our conduct. This is due partly to ignorance, accurate information being hard to get and not easy to interpret; partly to a natural resentment of the rather masterful tone that our Government has taken toward the Huerta Government, generally recognized by the Governments of Europe; and quite largely to the influence of business men, not very numerous but active and very sore, who have suffered losses in Mexico. The unkindness is not serious, and will pass if any tolerable settlement shall be reached. It need give us, or our Government, no real concern.

On the other hand, sentiment in South America is steadily assuming a better tone since we accepted the good offices of the three chief republics of that continent. If things go well, and we are not forced at any serious juncture to part company with our friendly advisers, this is an important gain, and far more than offsets any disadvantage or annoyance we may experience from the umbrageous temper of our European cousins. While successful co-operation for peace is by no means certain, the immense value of it in the long future justifies our Government in every possible effort to secure it.

LETTING THE RAILWAYS LIVE.

Even Mr. BRANDEIS has come to see and to say that the railways need more money. It is difficult to see how anybody can doubt it, in view of the fact that $20,000,000 have been written off the dividend list within a year, and interest has not been earned upon much of the new capital put into the railways in recent years. These considerations do not move those who rejoice at the passing of dividends, and who see in receiverships steps toward Government ownership. At the eleventh hour Mr. BRANDEIS has distinguished himself from them, and has joined those who would prefer to maintain the solvency of the companies under present arrangements. As the "special counsel" of the Commission his words of concession have special weight, but it is yet too early to think the contest over. Mr. BRANDEIS still insists that the needs of the railways shall be supplied in his manner, that is, by economies, and efficiencies, and reforms of abuses. If Mr. BRANDEIS were only willing to separate the subjects he would find support among some who dislike to see good things obstruct each other. The railways need more money, and they need it now. They need reforms also, but they do not need them so urgently or so speedily, and it is more difficult and tedious to introduce reforms than it is to collect rates, if the increase is allowed.

One difficulty in the way of getting money otherwise than by raising rates is illustrated by the Commission's procedure under its own recommendations. In the matter of "free services" it denounced them as "rebates," after having authorized them and published them as lawful, and advised the railways to collect for such services. The railways filed some thousands of schedules, and the Commission suspended them until August, pending an inquiry into their reasonableness. If the Commission had allowed them tentatively and had deferred the inquiry into their reasonableness until somebody challenged it, the railways might have got some sustenance. But the railways must hunger and thirst in sight of the promised land even while following the Commission's instructions. Mr. BRANDEIS argues that the rates cannot be raised collectively, but must be considered individually. But the Commission finds no difficulty about suspending rates collectively. Where there's a will there's a way, and acts interpret words better than more words. If the Commission's heart is truly softening, like its special counsel's, some way can be found or made to raise rates collectively as liberally as to depress or keep them down collectively.

Mr. BRANDEIS uncovered leaks in the finances of railroads which ought to be stopped. Only fifty-five railways have so far answered this one of the seventy-eight questions whose answers were to be the basis of the new rates. This handful of roads has given away within a year $400,091 of free transportation in the form of hauling free 4,729 private cars. Wives, mothers, and daughters, and presumably sisters, cousins, and aunts, "are supplied with private cars apparently without stint." Among the specifications are the wives of a First, a Second, and a Third Vice President; the wife of a Superintendent of Motive Power, the wife of a Superintendent of Telegraph, the mother of a Chairman, the secretary to the Vice President of a telegraph company, a clerk to a President, a general counsel, a chief engineer, and others too numerous to specify. When there is such liberality with other people's money it cannot be expected that subordinates should be economical. Such free services should be stopped, and the sooner the better. The only objection raised is to using these delinquencies to obstruct the raising of rates. Each in its turn, and both in season, is a better way.

A SAMPLE "REFERENDUM."

There is reason to suspect that the vote for a Constitutional Convention to be held next year was tainted by fraud. Certainly the extraordinary returns from Mr. C. F. MURPHY'S district are exceedingly hard to reconcile with honesty and fairness. Apart from any question of irregularity, it is plain on the face of the returns that the slight majority for the convention was the result of machine activity, and threw no light whatever on the opinions or desires of the great mass of the qualified voters of the State. If it was the result of fraud also, that only adds a grimly grotesque element to a situation already both ridiculous and unfortunate.

It is to be noted that this trifling with a matter of essential concern to the Commonwealth was largely due to physical conditions. The election was hastily ordered by the Legislature, under orders from a party machine on the one hand and from purely factional selfishness on the other. There was no time or opportunity for discussion before the people. The day of election was fixed at a season when roads in the rural regions were bad and when farmers, busy with Spring preparations, neither could nor would go to the polls. Only about one-fifth of the voters voted; about one in a thousand decided the matter; and the chances now are that even this pitiful majority was obtained by fraud.

Yet this is a fairly typical referendum under the system which the advocates of direct government are pressing in various parts of the country. It was decreed by the efforts of a small number of interested persons. It was decided at a special election by a small majority of a very limited number of voters. Although the question submitted was of real importance, it was not one to arouse general interest. The whole process was precisely of that nature which professional politicians delight in. It is a fair sample of what will surely happen, and happen often, if the haphazard referendum is to become an established part of our constitutional system.

GRILLING A MALEFACTOR.

If any one is thinking of giving $43,000,000 for educational, charitable, and benevolent purposes he is likely to think again upon reading what happened to the only man ever guilty of such an offense against humanity. Senator KENYON exposed the malefactor to the Senate, the Government will print the speech, and the mails will carry it without cost to the Senator. What has been thought a conspiracy in restraint of ignorance and vice is really a plot to get control of schools and farms for some evil purpose.

The object must be vile, because it is the hidden purpose of that "vile corporation" the General Education Board, which the Senator moved to disincorporate. Its charter authorizes it to "promote education in the United States without distinction of race, sex, or creed." Among its managers are the President of the Hampton Institute. Another accomplice is CHARLES W. ELIOT, who has consented to handle the tainted funds. The Ambassador to England and the founder of the Hero Fund are others of the crew who have put the Government into partnership with the trusts whose securities are held by the "vile corporation," which may at any moment embroil us with Japan. The Senator was weak on the obscure crimes wrought by the "vile corporation" whose lifeblood he seeks, but he was strong on the danger of subborning this Government's friendship for Japan by buying its bonds, and inviting war perhaps by selling them. There are railway bonds among this $43,000,000, and that explains why the Government wants freight rates raised. As the Senator eloquently says, "Is it any wonder that the "people are beginning to doubt the "wisdom of the workings of this "Government" when it consents to choose such partners and to accept such gifts?

A SUFFRAGIST TRIUMPH.

Whenever the suffragists pick out a day for parading, or other open-air manifestation of their devotion to a most interesting cause, the sun shines and the breezes are balmy. Saturday they had Roosevelt luck in the matter of weather. In this town there were processions in motor cars and on foot of women who desire to increase their already large political powers. There were open-air mass meetings in Central Park and other parks and public squares. Similar meetings and parades were held in nearly all the States. There was no hint of disorder. At night there was a big meeting in Carnegie Hall. Nice folks thronged the platform and filled the boxes. Everything was orderly, there was no hint of violence, there was no more extravagance in the speechmaking than is inevitable in the service of such a cause. One of the subjects under discussion was the form of an amendment to the Federal Constitution. The acceptance of such an amendment by the inhabitants of the United States of America is another matter.

The great success of the first suffrage day must be frankly admitted. The movement has reached its most gratifying stage. No further development could be nearly so pleasing to the true suffragists, the ones who are doing all the work and getting healthful exercise and mental refreshment out of it. Voting is no fun. We sincerely hope, for the good of womankind and the peace of the Republic, that the woman suffrage movement will stay just where it is for many years to come. There is a rising generation of suffragists who ought to be able to look forward to their share of agreeable and ladylike agitation and relief from the boredom of social and domestic life. No better encouragement can be given to the suffragists, however, than Mayor MITCHEL gave them Saturday night. It is perfectly true that when enough women want the right to vote, and want it enough, they will get it.

THE SEWAGE PLANS.

The Merchants' Association has now matured its plans for the disposal of the sewage of the city. They were first offered five years ago, and are offered as an alternative to the proposal of the Metropolitan Commission, which expired with its final report recently. Without prejudice to either it may be said that the project is too important and too costly to be adopted without full consideration of any plan responsibly proposed and of apparent merit. Ultimately the decision must remain with the authorities, and no plan can be more than tentative at this time.

The Metropolitan Commission's plan was to create an island some miles at sea off Rockaway, to transport the sewage through a tunnel built for the purpose, and to dispose of it there. The Merchants' Association proposal is to provide a pipe line through Brooklyn, under the Narrows, to Sandy Hook. That site is in New Jersey, but is Federal property, and may properly be devoted to the purification of the national harbor, of which one side is New Jersey's. It is not the intention to create any nuisance, and there is no one to suffer if there should be any nuisance. It is plain that a disposal works which might not be desirable in a populous neighborhood would be unobjectionable in a remote solitude, adapted by nature for the purpose, and of an area which it would not be possible to create off the coast at any practicable cost. Sand for filters is in illimitable supply, and there is no population within miles, while the greater city's present five millions might be doubled before this natural facility would be exhausted.

After filtration there would be no impurity in the water, and the solids could be disposed of in deep water. The harbor would be purified and the ocean would not be contaminated any more in one plan than the other. Scores of millions must be spent on either plan, but some plan is necessary. The popular argument is that pure waters in the harbor will favor bathing and will restore fish life for both food and pleasure in angling. The substantial argument is that a foul harbor is intolerable for reasons of both health and commerce. Neither plan should be allowed to obstruct the other, and the best choice should be made.

FLAWS IN THE ENGLISH SERVICE.

We are so used to hearing our reformed civil service sneered at as a British importation that it is interesting to note that our elder brothers are having some troubles very like our own. A report has just been submitted by a Royal Commission of Inquiry, after several years of patient and thorough investigation. Since one of the matters that demanded attention was the abuse of "patronage" in the considerable number of cases exempted from competitive tests for appointment and promotion, it is pleasant to note that the Commission was in a strict sense non-partisan. In like spirit, the question of women employés being involved, two women—one the [illegible] gifted sister of Lord HALDANE, the Lord High Chancellor—were appointed to the Commission.

The main conclusion reached by the Commission is that the general principle of competitive lists for appointment has proved sound and useful in practice and that it should gradually be extended as far and as rapidly as possible. It is found that exceptions are requisite in two classes of cases. First, where places of special difficulty are to be filled requiring peculiar knowledge, for which applicants of sufficient qualifications do not generally present themselves. Second, where places are to be filled which by long-established custom are regarded as the patronage of particular officers. In these cases it is recommended that the appointing officers shall place on public record a statement of the career, character, and qualifications of the appointee and of the reasons why exemption from competition seems advisable. In some cases the assent of the Civil Service Commission is required; in all cases the Commission is entitled to detailed information. The general purpose is to impose on the appointing power as direct and effective responsibility as possible for the character of appointments.

One point of particular interest is raised. The Commission urges that examinations in all grades should not be framed solely or chiefly to test the knowledge of applicants as to the specific duties they will have to perform, but should be adjusted to the education available for the class from which they are drawn. This suggestion is intended to check the tendency to "cramming" that has become prevalent and has been stimulated by the civil service preparatory schools. The aim is to frame the examinations to disclose general intelligence and aptitude, and also to influence the schools by providing more definite objectives for instruction.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Indeed a Cause of Rejoicing.

Rarely has human gratitude for escape from peril been more touchingly and adequately expressed than it is by a too little known contemporary, The Manistique (Mich.) Courier-Record. That paper is published in a part of the country where Winter is severe and Spring comes late. Therefore it has just had occasion to print a truly thrilling account of what happened when the ice went out at Indian Lake, a body of water presumably familiar to many inhabitants of Michigan and some other folk as a generous provider of aestival enjoyments.

Something described, not very intelligibly for us, but no doubt correctly, as an "ice slide" took place when the first warm days came, and the results were indeed disastrous. Along the shore soon to be smiling, but then rugged and harsh, was strewn wreckage from scores of cruelly damaged boathouses and wharves — The Courier-Record says "docks," but let that pass—and one awful block of ice, a very iceberg, six or eight feet across and two feet thick, was violently hurled against the boathouse of W. S. RAMSEY and completely demolished it. The full horror of the scene, however, can be realized only when one reads what The Courier-Record adds as a culminative and interpretative touch to the dreadful picture:

> It is fortunate that no such accident could occur during the Summer months, when the locality is crowded with pleasure seekers and motor boats galore, as in that instance much loss of property and life might result.

A stronger word than "fortunate" might have been used in recognition of the debt we all owe that catastrophic movements of our paludal, lacustrine, and riparian ice so rarely occur in midsummer. That this one did not saves us from blinding tears and breaking hearts, a boon priceless to sensitive natures. And yet how many of us have failed hitherto to realize the extent and quality of the similar obligations placed upon every one of us every year!

Saying and Meaning Contrasted.

That reader of ours who denounced us for sending telegrams of inquiry to the Mexican leaders on the ground that it forced them both to take and to stick to resolutions haughtily defiant, and so lessened the likelihood of successful peace negotiations, has returned to the attack. So far as arguments go he only repeats those first made by him—a lamentably familiar form of debate. Of our responsive contentions he takes no notice except to find in them the mistaken opinion—which we neither held nor expressed, by the way—that the Mexicans, in "big talk," don't mean what they say—when they say it.

Of course, they do, as much as any of us. But our critic makes a comparison both true and interesting when he says that the courteous Mexican is as much, and in exactly the same way, sincere when he tells an arriving guest that "the house is yours," as we are when in like circumstances we say "make yourself at home." In neither case is there any deception, for in the one instance the guest well knows that no title has passed, and in the other he is well aware what would happen to him if he rearranged the furniture, told the cook what to have for dinner and when, or did any one of a thousand things he does at home.

All languages are full of like phrases, literally false, but in spirit true because understood alike by speaker and hearer, writer and reader. We are especially prone to put words not really meant at the beginnings and ends of letters. There many an "M or N" is "dear" who isn't dear at all, and many an "obedient servant" would instantly and hotly resent any assumption of the master's rôle by his correspondent.

As for inquiries addressed to the Mexican Generals, we continue in the belief that they do good, not harm. Newspapers, having in their service trained gatherers of information who have nothing else to do, are often able to get hold of useful facts unattainable by Governments, all of whose agents have other tasks. We have, too, a strong impression, amounting to a conviction, that very, very rarely can too much of publicity be given to the conduct of public business. As to what are the exceptional cases, that we must, or at any rate shall, decide for ourselves.

But His Case Was Far from Unique.

Judging from most of the press comment on the latest news from Mexico, some [illegible] of myself [illegible] than of [illegible] and [illegible] is saying a good deal, was excited by the statement that the Colonel's affliction for a time made standing up impossible. Concerning boils that had other prohibitive effects of widely assorted kinds, and especially of a directly opposite kind, there seems to be in this country fairly widespread information, but of this particular variety ignorance is apparently general. Indeed, our very solemnest neighbor has been moved to assert that not less in his boils than otherwise is the Colonel unique.

This is strange, for a number of people absolutely large, though doubtless not large in comparison with our whole population, have learned by dire experience that any considerable forming of these miserable solutions of dermic continuity on what formerly had to be, and here still shall be, called "the lower limbs," will force their victim to maintain a sitting or recumbent attitude if he or she would mitigate the almost intolerable pains caused by the higher blood pressure and resulting congestion incidental to the upright posture. So the mystery of either the laying or the lying low of the Colonel is no mystery at all, and as nobody suffers from such a plague without telling a wide circle of relatives, friends, and acquaintances all about it, the wonder is the facts should have been unknown even to the editors who stick closest to their little hutches and so know least of what goes on in the world.

But there! perhaps it is not so strange after all! Outside of strictly scientific circles, nothing seems to have been added to knowledge as to the nature and meaning of boils since the days of the most celebrated sufferer from them. Innumerable people who can talk intelligently and with some approach to accuracy on quite a lot of subjects confidently ascribe boils to "a bad state of the blood" and are so thoroughly convinced of the truth of this ancient theory that it is really dangerous to tell them that every boil before, in, or since Job's day has resulted from an outside infection. We do or don't escape attack according to our ability to resist the ever-ravening staphylococcus, and while the efficiency of the resistance does have in a way some relation to "the state of the blood," it is in a sense never intended by the users of the foolish phrase.

CIVIL SERVICE REMOVALS.

Assemblyman Patton Favors an Impartial Trial Board.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue appeared a letter written by Mr. George T. Keyes, Assistant Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, in which my name is mentioned as one of those who voted against the Walker Civil Service bill.

While the statement is true that I voted against the bill, the impression left by the writer, unintentionally I believe, is that I favor the present system of trial of civil service employes and am opposed to the principle that they should have a fair trial by others than their accusers. This is not my attitude at all, as I voted for the Crane bill, which would create a civil service trial board, to which all appeals could be had from orders of the various heads of departments removing civil service employes.

I do not believe that the Walker bill would have resulted in justice to the civil service employe in his tenure of office, and I am convinced that its operation would have placed the service in an unfair position before the public.

The civil service employe should have the right of appeal to an independent and disinterested board, if he felt an injustice had been done him in his removal by the head of any department, and I hope some day to see a law enacted creating such a board of review to which the civil service employe can appeal. In my opinion the civil service employes are as a whole efficient, patriotic, and zealous public servants, and they should not be subject to the influences resulting from political changes in the administration of Governmental affairs.

In justice to the civil service employes I must deny that any tremendous pressure was brought to bear upon me to vote for the Walker bill.

HENRY D. PATTON.
New York, May 3, 1914.

HIS GAS BILLS HIGHER.

Consumer Does Not Trust Public Service Commission's Tests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES recently published an article setting forth the methods of the Public Service Commission to regulate the gas meters, the consumer paying a fee of fifty cents to have his meter tested. As I have been paying more money for gas than I should by about 30 per cent., I took a sporting chance and had the Public Service Commission make a test. The day after I made my complaint the Consolidated Gas Company called up to know what was the matter. How should the Consolidated Gas Company know I had made the complaint?

In a couple of days my meter was sealed by a man from the Public Service Commission, his fee collected, and then two days later men from the gas company called to test my gas, and incidentally to remove the meter. They said the Public Service Commission tested the meters at the offices of the gas company. I threw up my hands at this statement. To-day I got a notice from the Public Service Commission, First District, signed by Thomas D. Hoxsey, Secretary, that my gas meter is 3.38 per cent. slow. As it should be fast by 2 per cent. for me to be counted in the right, I am, therefore, left to bite my finger nails or otherwise express my inability to get my gas meter to record properly.

The facts of my consumption, however, as indicated by my bills, seem to tell me I am right. Previous to my removal to this address—for several years previous, in fact—my gas bill averaged $1.50 to $2 a month. Since at this address, however, and with the same family and the same need of gas, my bill has been climbing from an average of $2 to $3.30 per month. My bill from Jan. 20 to Feb. 18 of this year was $3.44; that is, for twenty-eight days. The gas company will say: "The cold weather did it. You didn't have enough steam heat and you used more gas." But in this particular month we quit having weekly laundry work done at home, and so burned perhaps 25 per cent. less gas than during previous months. From Nov. 19 to Dec. 18 of last year, when laundry work was done at home, the bill was $1.92.

I conclude that the public is perfectly helpless in this matter, and really pays today more for its gas than before the Public Service Commission was organized, despite the new 80 per cent. gas rate. The gas company has found now helpless is the public and plasters on the bills. May I ask if there is really any means of determining how much gas one really burns and of paying for that and no more? Have any of your readers found a way?

WALTER S. HIATT.
New York, May 2, 1914.

Philadelphia's Busy Terminal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the correspondence appearing in your paper anent your editorial, "Which is the largest traffic centre?" I would say that the Pennsylvania Railroad's Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, is entitled to enter into this competition with the claim of being among the leaders, if not the first, of the largest traffic centres in the country. During the year 1913, 22,344,004 passengers arrived and departed through this station on the same level, aggregating an average of 61,216 per day.

HIRAM W. BOYD,
Pass. Traffic Manager, Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
Philadelphia, April 27, 1914.

SCHOOL FIRE RISKS

Affect Property Rather Than Lives, Mr. Wilsey Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "Our Schools Are Not Firetraps," I have read with interest and appreciation. Such unbiased statements of fact will go far to reassure and calm those who may have been unduly and unnecessarily disturbed by "exaggerated" and inflammatory statements, made wholly without authority or substantiation. I thank you for that public service.

The statement contained therein that "there is a slight discrepancy" between the denial that "our schoolhouses can properly be described as 'firetraps,' and the arguments recently used by the Committee on Buildings when it was trying to get from the Board of Estimate a million-dollar appropriation for use in making these structures safe from conflagration," is, however, somewhat inaccurate and misleading. The appropriation was asked for on Feb. 26, 1913, in the following language:

> Resolved, That the Board of Education hereby requests the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to authorize the issue of funds to the amount of $1,400,000, said sum to be used by this board in defraying the cost of the work called for by the orders filed by the "Bureau of Fire Prevention,"

and the request was denied by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on June 12, 1913. There was no fear of a "conflagration" and no argument offered to support the request except that the money would be used for reducing the "fire risk on the real property and increasing the safety for use of pupils and teachers." May I at the same time bring to your attention a few facts pertinent to the subject, which I placed before the Board of Education at its meeting on the 22d inst.?

First—That since 1906, $1,900,000 has been expended by the Board of Education in alterations to old school buildings, designed to reduce the fire hazard to life and property.

Second—That this has been done in conformity with a set of rules formulated by representatives of the Fire and Building Departments and this board.

Third—That in the Borough of Brooklyn alone 96 single and 34 double wooden stairways have been replaced with fireproof stairways, and 195 stairways have been inclosed with fireproof partitions, with fireproof self-closing doors, besides many other structural changes and improvements. This practice has obtained throughout the city.

As was stated to the Board of Education:

> We do not for a moment assert that all of this work has been performed on each school, although it be required, but, on the contrary, we have said and now repeat that the list of work already established can be increased by a number of items, which perhaps are not of so much importance in safeguarding life as to reduce the fire risk to property.
>
> It is well within the range of probability that this reconstruction of the older buildings will go forward for several years, and that more than $2,000,000 will be required.

It is therefore apparent that the necessity for funds is the same to-day as in February, 1913, and that there is no discrepancy in the position as taken by the Committee on Buildings at that time and its present stand on this important question.

FRANK D. WILSEY,
Chairman Committee on Buildings,
Board of Education.
New York, April 27, 1914.

THE TIMES'S MEXICAN NEWS.

A Washington Observer's Comparison of It with Some Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the midst of a period of unrest and uncertainty, it is perhaps inevitable that every one should come in for his share of criticism. Especially must it be true in a time of war, or threatened war, that partisan feeling should manifest itself, and the natural consequence is that the newspapers will be criticised by all persons whose ideas are not accurately mirrored in the particular paper they may read.

It is a pleasure consequently of no small sort to be able to convey to you a few words of praise at this time. I am a reader of THE TIMES, and have admired the temperate, and yet vigorous, attitude maintained by it during the present crisis. I was glad to have my opinion confirmed in a letter received this morning from a source particularly reliable and not a little interesting.

My correspondent is a college and law school graduate and private secretary to a United States Senator. His opportunity for getting accurate information in Washington is in many ways unique. His comment speaks for itself:

> The Mexican situation is terrific, isn't it? The only really reliable source of information I have found is THE NEW YORK TIMES, so you can get what news there is more quickly than most of us here in Washington. Every other paper I have seen is busy distorting the news, either for or against the Administration.
>
> It may be that a cheerful word will come in pleasantly in the midst of a time which must be decidedly trying. G. E.

New York, May 1, 1914.

High School Luncheons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I recently read a letter from the mother of a Wadleigh student in reference to the luncheons of Wadleigh High School. As this mother has deplored the luncheons of Wadleigh High School as insanitary, I wish to make a similar protest regarding the luncheons served at Far Rockaway High School.

The lunchroom of Far Rockaway High School is situated in the basement, near two toilets. The lunch counter is in the centre of the lunchroom, and is not very large, considering the large number of students that gather around it. As there is a great multitude of students around the counter, and as they are only allowed thirty minutes for their luncheon, they must raise their voices very high to be heard by the caterer.

Students desiring to eat their luncheon at home are allowed "noon privileges," but that only applies to those living in the vicinity of the high school. I and a hundred and more students who come from Edgemere, Arverne, Rockaway Beach, Rockaway Park, or Belle Harbor must eat in the insanitary lunchroom or else be expelled for a day or more.

A STUDENT.
Arverne, N. Y., April 17, 1914.

A Plea for Sunday Baseball.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why cannot we have baseball on Sunday if we can have theatres and dancing halls? The majority of the people of Greater New York would rather go to see a ball game than to a vaudeville show. Now, that's a fact. They can see a show on week nights. I hope that your readers know that a person cannot see a ball game at night after business. Now, you may ask me why can't he or she go to a ball game on Saturday afternoons. My answer for this is that not everybody can go to a ball game on Saturday afternoons. I will vouch that more than 50 per cent. of the people in New York work a full day on Saturday.

At our last election, when Mr. McCall ran for Mayor, Tammany stuck posters all over the town, saying, "Vote for Mr. McCall and you will have Sunday baseball." Why cannot Mayor Mitchel do this much for us? I wish that a few citizens who know the ins and outs of the political game would get together and see what they can do to this extent.

ALEXANDER MOLEH.
New York, April 21, 1914.

THE CITY'S MILLIONS.

Federation of Churches Gives Its Own Estimate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The population of Greater New York July 1, 1914, is placed by the Census Bureau, Washington, in the statement published yesterday, at 5,333,537, and by the Board of Health, New York, in its weekly bulletin, at 5,583,871. Both estimates are made for computing death rates. It is evident that the Washington figures will produce a high and the Board of Health figures a low death rate. The Census Bureau and the Board of Health apportion the borough populations as follows:

Borough.	Census Bureau.	Board of Health.
Manhattan	2,536,716	2,538,606
Bronx	529,190	641,980
Brooklyn	1,833,690	1,916,655
Queens	389,886	387,444
Richmond	94,048	99,186
Total	5,333,537	5,583,871

It is evident that the differences between borough distributions will tend to equalize in the Census Bureau and Board of Health computations the death-rate of Manhattan, to bring those of Richmond, Queens, and Brooklyn reasonably near together, and to introduce such decided divergence between the computations for Bronx as to lead those who depend on the Census Bureau figures alone to think that Bronx is a place of pestilence, and those who depend on the Board of Health figures alone to believe it a sanatorium.

If the proportion of crime to population, of school enrollment to population, of admissions to institutions to population, were computed from these two sources, there would be similar perplexing differences of result. I desire, therefore, to give reasons why the New York Federation of Churches regards the Census Office figures as too low and those of the Board of Health too high, and to present a medium estimate of Greater New York's population as at July 1, 1914, and a much modified estimate of borough distribution.

The Census Bureau has followed its wonted method in making its estimate. That method it applies equally to Oklahoma, Oshkosh, and New York, viz., to add to the population of 1910 for each year since 1910 an increase identical with the annual increase 1900-10. The census of 1900 was taken June 1; that of 1910, April 15, a lapse of 9¾ years. New York grew between the two censuses 1,329,681, or at the rate of 1,346,512 per decade. This basis of increase produces substantially the increase of 566,654 credited to New York between April 15, 1910, and July 1, 1914, in the Census Bureau statement just published.

The Board of Health credits the city with a continuation since 1910 of the percentage increase between 1900 and 1910. The Abstract of the Thirteenth Census places that percentage increase at 38.7, but has evidently overlooked the fact that the interval between the censuses of 1900 and 1910 was, as above stated, 9¾ years. The decade rate would be 39.19 per cent.

The unmodified continuation of that percentage increment would make the population of New York, July 1, 1914, 5,552,941. The Board of Health has figured it at 5,583,871. If the Board of Health had continued the percentage increases for each of the boroughs and added up the total, its larger estimate could be accounted for. In the case of Bronx, at least, this method of estimate produces exact agreement with the Board of Health figures. The only large divergence is in the case of Manhattan.

New York, between the State census, 1905, and the Federal census of 1910, grew 176,523 more than from 1900 to 1905. The Board of Health estimate asks us to believe both that in the 4 5-24 years since the Federal census of 1910 the city has grown 63,886 more than in the 4¾ years preceding that census, and that 62,000 of that increase is in the Borough of Bronx.

I feel quite sure that this result shows that the continuation of borough percentage increases is not a proper method to compute the increase of New York. The huge percentage increase of Bronx from 1900 to 1910, in other words, is so unlikely of continued compounding that the application of that method is the fundamental error in the Board of Health's estimate.

The Census Bureau method, however, is patently ridiculous. From 1905 to 1910 the Borough of Brooklyn grew 56,000 more than the Borough of Manhattan, but the Census Bureau would have us believe that since 1910 Manhattan has grown more than Brooklyn. There are no facts to justify even a suspicion of such a shift in population increment, and there are many facts to warrant the opposite belief.

The comparative results of the Board of Health and Federation estimates are as follows:

	Board of Health. Popula'n	P.C.	Federation. Popula'n	P.C.	
Manhattan—	2,538,606	45.46	2,480,989	45.73	+ .27
Bronx—	641,980	11.50	597,314	10.97	— .53
Brooklyn—	1,916,655	34.32	1,888,864	34.69	+ .37
Queens—	387,444	6.94	389,714	6.79	— .15
Richmond—	99,186	1.78	99,099	1.82	+ .04
	5,583,871	100.00	5,444,980	100.00	

The tendency of the federation's estimate will thus be to increase the computed death-rate of the city as a whole, and of each borough; to increase the expectation of mortality in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Richmond, and to decrease it in Bronx and Queens, as compared with the expectations of mortality in the Board of Health table.

The figures are submitted for the purpose of eliciting discussion. The annual increase of the city in the federation's estimate is 161,132; in that of the Board of Health, 194,135, and in that of the Census Office, 134,651.

WALTER LAIDLAW.
New York, April 29, 1914.

ANY WOMAN TO HER SOLDIER.

To-day I spoke, in words aflame and bright—
Bade you farewell with smiles so bravely worn
I doubt if you could fathom the black night
Which crowds upon me, now that you are gone!

I would not let your memory hold one tear
Shed, in our last sweet hours together, by me;
My love and pride could dominate my fear,
My agony was not for you to see!

But ah! beneath each word so gayly said
A trembling prayer for safety made its cry;
So, only, must a woman voice her dread
When she beholds her man go forth to die!

E. B. MEAD.

CREDITS AMERICA'S FREEDOM TO JEWS

Oscar S. Straus Cites Old Testament as Basis of Republican Institutions.

INFLUENCE FOR LIBERTY

Backing for Columbus's First Venture to the West Came from Hebrews.

Oscar S. Straus, ex-Ambassador to Turkey and formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor, addressing the Brooklyn Young Men's Hebrew Association last night at 345 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, declared that the origin of republican institutions in America must be sought in the Puritan ideals of the Old Testament commonwealth. The form of our institutions, he admitted, was taken from Dutch and English models, but the spirit came from the history of the children of Israel from Joshua to Saul.

In support of this theory Mr. Straus quoted from a large number of "election sermons," most of which have never been printed, which were delivered each year by the leading minister of each New England colony to the newly elected Assembly.

Again and again the Hebrew commonwealth, with the democratic rule of the Judges, is instanced in the sermons as a divinely instituted government by, of, and for the people; and it was only after God became angry with Israel that he gave the nation a King.

The democratic ideas of the Puritan and reformed Churches, declared Mr. Straus, were the soil out of which sprang the American Constitution, and he made clear that in all ways, even in the names they gave to their children, the Puritans were influenced by the Old Testament far more than by the New.

Continuing his statement of the part played by Jews in the early history of America, Mr. Straus told of the relations between Columbus and a Jew of Aragon named Luis Santangel, who with another Jew, Gabriel Sanctus, had furnished the money to fit out one of the caravels used by Columbus in his first expedition. This money was repaid, but Mr. Straus, who had seen the original accounts between the two men in Seville, said that the Jews charged no interest.

It was to Luis Santangel that Columbus wrote his first letter describing the wonders of the New World. There were five Jews in his first expedition, one of them, an accomplished linguist, was taken along for use in Cathay and the Indies. Indeed, according to a view which Mr. Straus says is advanced by prominent Spanish historians, and which had the partial support of the late Emilio Castelar, Columbus was himself of Jewish parentage.

With such traditions back of it, Mr. Straus concluded, the Jewish race can take the charge of being a newcomer and a stranger in America. "But," he said, "those people who come over unable to appreciate our liberty, and who turn to socialism, anarchy, and communism, are unworthy to set foot on our soil."

INDIAN PANELS BY TAYLOR.

He Is Preparing Twelve for the Museum of Natural History.

The ceremonial life of the Indians of the northwest coast of Alaska and British Columbia is the theme of a series of mural panels now being completed by Will. S. Taylor for the Indian Hall of the American Museum of Natural History, where they will be installed with numerous trophies, totem poles, and curios gathered in the Northwest by members of the Jesup and Emmons expeditions for the museum.

There are twelve panels in the series, and one side of the northwest hall, which is to be rearranged for the purpose, will be devoted to the ceremonials and the opposite side will illustrate the industrial life of the coast Indians. The various tribes represented in the artist's series of panels include the Bella Coolas, the Tlingit, the Haida, the Tsimshian, Kwakiutl, the Salish, and the Nootka.

One of the panels shows the Haida Indians engaged in the potlatch ceremony of house building; another represents a Tlingit medicine dance, and another a secret society initiation by the Tsimshian Indians. The Dance of Welcome of the Bella Coolas in British Columbia is depicted in another panel.

Mr. Taylor has made a sketch for a large panel, which will be entitled "Peace," and a companion picture to another illustrating war. Another panel in the series will illustrate courtship among Nootka Indians.

These pictures will form part of a plan of classification of exhibits and pictures now being evolved by the Museum of Natural History.

HARD YEAR FOR MISSIONS.

Denominational Societies Nearly All Report Deficit.

American missionary societies closing their books this Spring handle $8,500,000 a year. Indications now are that together they will report deficits aggregating $1,000,000. This is a record never before approached, because societies never made such budgets as they do to-day. The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, handling $1,885,000 a year and one of the very largest foreign societies in the world, began last year with a deficit of $65,300 and fell short $226,800 more, making a total deficit to be reported at Chicago this month, when its General Assembly meets, of $292,150.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions fell behind its appropriations $138,000. This is the first deficit in fifteen years. The causes are given as disturbed financial conditions and criticisms of the board made by people who had heretofore been friends.

In Episcopal churches of this city and the country yesterday the Episcopal General Mission Board, handling $1,800,000 a year, authorized a statement that a deficit

OFFICIALS INDICTED; MAY VOID ELECTION

Three Inspectors and a Poll Clerk in Charles F. Murphy's Home District Arrested.

CHARGE WHOLESALE FRAUD

State's Majority of 1,353 for Constitutional Convention May Be Wiped Out by Investigations.

Three inspectors of election and one poll clerk in charge of the voting place in the Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Assembly District, which is the home district of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, were arrested yesterday by order of District Attorney Whitman on charges of complicity in the voting of 270 fraudulent ballots on April 7.

The voting frauds were alleged to have been committed in Murphy's district at the special election on the question of holding a convention to revise the State Constitution. oNt one ballot of the 300 cast was against the holding of the convention.

Sweeping investigations, promised by the District Attorney where there was evidence of fraud, threatened to invalidate the election, or at least to stamp it as fraudulent. The majority in favor of the convention in the entire State was only 1,353, a narrow margin, which, it was said, might be wiped out by a few more exposures similar to that in the Sixth.

The prisoners, of whom all were Republicans except one, were:

DANIEL W. BROSNAN, Democratic Inspector, a chauffeur, 29 years old, living at 261 First Avenue.

GEORGE T. WASON, Inspector, a salesman, 59, living with family at 423 East Sixteenth Street.

JOSEPH KOCH, Inspector, a perfumery dealer, 49, living with family above his store at 316 Second Avenue.

LOUIS BOHL, poll clerk, a clerk, 45, living with family at 544 East Eleventh Street.

It was rumored last night that the District Attorney had received unconfirmed information that a member of the Legislature from this city was implicated in the election frauds here.

Secrecy in Investigation.

The arrests were based upon indictments returned on Friday by the Grand Jury sitting for the Court of General Sessions. The election frauds were called to the attention of this Grand Jury ten days ago by District Attorney Whitman. The utmost secrecy was observed, as it was feared the election officials concerned would attempt to leave the jurisdiction of the county.

At the request of the District Attorney, Police Commissioner Woods assigned several picket men, under the direction of Lieut. John Hennessey of the Fifth Street Police station, to arrest the men under indictment. All but Brosnan were taken into custody at their homes by Detectives Bonano, McManec, and Panne. Detective McGrath traced Brosnan to Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue and took him from a taxicab there. After the prisoners had given their pedigrees at Police Headquarters they were taken to Mr. Whitman's office and questioned by Assistant District Attorney W. A. De Ford. Later all were sent to the Tombs, in default of $2,500 bail each.

Bohl, in a talk in the Tombs with a reporter, denied that he was guilty of the frauds charged. He said he had been taken by the detectives to the home of Mr. Whitman, where he had made a statement and had assured the District Attorney that he would do all he could to aid him in his investigation. As a result of this statement, it was said, Bohl's bail probably would be reduced to $500.

The three inspectors of Election are charged with having neglected to perform an act required of them under the election law. Such a crime is a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than three years or by a fine of not more than $3,000, or both. It is alleged that the names of dead men and men ill in city hospitals were voted in the Sixth Election District. Inspectors are charged with voting from ten to twenty times there, and it is alleged that one person voting forged the signatures of twelve registered voters, and another forged twelve or twenty signatures on the voting lists.

Severs' handwriting experts were called before the Grand Jury to pass upon the forged signatures, and more than eighty-one witnesses were examined. Most of the witnesses were registered voters in the district, all of whom denied voting, though their names were recorded as having voted.

Other arrests were expected to be made. The investigation was to continue in other districts, including the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Assembly Districts. It was not known who acted as the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors at the Sixth Election District, but the District Attorney wished to question him, and the detectives were trying to find him.

Majority May Be Wiped Out.

In connection with the criminal prosecutions in this district, Mr. Whitman said he would make an investigation of every election district in the county where evidence of fraudulent voting was shown by an abnormal vote or any other suspicious circumstance. He declined to say what the result would be should a sufficient number of fraudulent votes be uncovered to wipe out the majority of 1,353. He said his concern was confined only to the prosecution of the guilty persons and not to any effect it might have on the question of the convention.

Bohl, who offered to aid the District Attorney, was not so seriously involved as the Inspectors, according to the charges. The exact charge against him was that of "aiding and abetting" another person in illegally voting, while embraced in the charge against the others was the accusation that certain of the election officials voted themselves a number of times and forged the signatures of qualified voters who failed to appear.

It was specifically charged that Wason, Koch, and Brosnan knowingly allowed one "Eugene Beard" to vote illegally. This specific charge, however, was only one of some eighty similar offenses which the evidence obtained by the District Attorney showed were committed in the district. Eugene Beard, who lives at 259 Avenue A, was one of the eighty-one witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury and swore that he did not vote at all.

In response to requests for a statement, District Attorney Whitman said: "Our evidence shows that the election laws were utterly disregarded in that district, and that the Inspectors themselves participated in the frauds. The fraud practiced was evidently the result of a conspiracy on the part of certain of the election officials and outsiders to poll the heaviest possible vote in favor of the proposition of holding a Constitutional Convention. In my opinion the conviction of those guilty of such frauds is as important a public service as the District Attorney can render."

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Assembly District is described by the Board of Elections in this way: "Bounded by and within East Sixteenth Street, Avenue B, East Fourteenth Street, Avenue A, to East Fifteenth Street, a diagonal line from the corner of East Fifteenth Street and Avenue A, to the corner of First Avenue and East Sixteenth Street."

Where the "Voters" Lived.

Of the registered persons and others whose names were used fraudulently, according to the information in possession of the District Attorney, 14 lived in Avenue A, 11 in Avenue B, 8 in Fourteenth Street, 27 in Fifteenth Street, and 68 in Sixteenth Street.

It was believed by some politicians that the investigation, to be carried further, would show that Tammany men were in a city-wide conspiracy to poll enough votes to insure the Constitutional Convention. It was hoped by Tammany that the Democrats would elect a majority of their delegates through the division of the Progressives and Republicans, and thus dominate the convention. This would benefit Tammany here in the reshaping of Assembly and Senatorial districts, and thereby give the organization larger representation from the city. Thousands of postal cards were sent out by the organization before the election, urging votes for the convention, while leaders made personal efforts to get out the vote.

According to some well-informed politicians, it is extremely doubtful if fraudulent ballots can be thrown out now, even if a sufficient number is found to wipe out the majority in favor of the convention.

Abraham S. Gilbert, attorney for the New York Republican County Committee, said that a similar question had never been presented here. Mr. Gilbert, who is familiar with most of the politico-legal tangles that have occurred here in recent years, explained that he was not prepared to give more than a "horseback" opinion on the subject of this latest election puzzle. He said:

"I should think there is no way in which the Constitutional Convention vote could be upset even though frauds sufficient to change the majority into a minority are shown. In the case of the Hearst case against McClellan, the Court of Appeals held that when the ballots were in the box and the count had been officially canvassed, there could be no recanvass. The law provides ways in which the ballot boxes may be opened.

"The District Attorney, seeking evidence, may open them in a criminal prosecution, but if the Court of Appeals stands by the law it made in the Hearst case the result in this situation cannot be changed, even though the opened ballot boxes disclose the fact that the people have been cheated.

"If these frauds had been disclosed before the official canvass was made a proceeding could have been started and the entire vote thrown out in all districts where gross frauds were shown. I know of no section of the election law which permits the vote to be thrown out after an official canvass has been made. As I have said, this is only a horse-back opinion. On the general theory of the law that where there is a wrong there is a remedy, it may be possible to upset this election.

"It seems a shame that a Constitutional Convention must be held if it is shown that the people actually voted against the proposition, and their intent was defeated by fraud."

Action in Equity Possible.

In the Hearst-McClellan recount of the Mayoralty ballots, the recount was made under quo warranto proceedings. But in that case there was a personal issue involved, to test the title of one of two persons claiming a particular office. In the case of this convention that factor is lacking.

Mr. Gilbert thought it might be possible for a citizen to start an action in equity to test the validity of the certificate of the election issued by the Secretary of State. The action could be brought on the ground that the certificate was issued on the official returns from New York County, as well as all other counties, and that the vote in this county was fraudulently reported by inspectors.

"It is possible in that case," said Mr. Gilbert, "that the courts would not permit an election to be held based upon fraud."

The four election officers will be arraigned to-day in the Court of General Sessions.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 3.—The only comment which Gov. Glynn had to make to-day on the arrest of the four election officials in New York follows:

"I believe in the sacredness of the ballot and an honest count. Any man implicated in stuffing ballot boxes, falsifying election returns, no matter where, should be punished to the extreme limit of the law."

Attorney General Carmody said no complaint concerning the election had reached him. If any suggestion of irregularity was called to his notice it would receive his immediate attention, he added.

NEW COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT

Alfredo Gonzalez Chosen by Congress—To Take Office on May 8.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Señor Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister, to-day announced that Alfredo Gonzalez, the First Designate, or Vice President, had been chosen by the Costa Rican Congress as President of the Republic. The new Administration will be inaugurated on May 8 for a term of four years.

An official cablegram from San José informed Minister Calvo that Congress had met in regular session last night. Maximo Fernandez, who polled 25,000 votes in the election last December, and Carlos Duran, who polled 17,800 votes, neither having sufficient votes to be elected as President, informed the Congress of their resignation as candidates. The Congress thereupon selected Señor Gonzalez.

GUESTS AT SLEEPY HOLLOW

Golf Course Crowded and Tea Served Under the Trees.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, May 3.—This was a gala day at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club. The grounds were never prettier. The warm weather of the past few days brought many trees and bushes out in bloom, and the members and guests enjoyed walking around the club property.

The golf course, which was opened on Friday, was crowded all day. It is in splendid condition. Rapid progress is being made in the erection of the new locker room, which will be modern in every way. The tennis courts, which were opened yesterday, were also thronged with players.

The weather was ideal for a day in the country, and many New York society people came out in their cars for dinner and to play golf and tennis. A big dance was held last night, and this afternoon there was music, and tea was served out of doors under the trees. The Spring season is now at its heighth.

Among those present to-day were Mr. and Mrs. William F. McCombs, James Imbrie, James Speyer, C. W. Bowen, Percival H. Jackson, A. Ward Hobb, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McCready, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kingsbury, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strovel, Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Crumbie, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Delevan, Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Swarthout, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Hesworth, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hosler, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. George Meirs, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Fries, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spadone, Harold D. Scudder, George F. Baker, H. C. Lawrence, Dr. Harold Dunham, C. Lyman Collins, William G. Bibb, R. K. Smith, E. L. Simpson, Hugh Hill, and John Quimby.

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CELESTINS

M'ADOO WILL TAKE HIS BRIDE ABROAD

Couple to Sail Next Saturday, Two Days After Wedding at White House.

RETURN IN THREE WEEKS

Presentation at English Court Anticipated—President's Gift to His Daughter a Check.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—There was little about the White House to-day to mark the near approach of the wedding of the President's youngest daughter, Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, and William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury. Occasionally an expressman drove up to the south entrance, presumably with wedding presents, but, the day being Sunday, the contents of the packages were not disturbed.

In the evening the bride-elect, with her parents and her sister, Miss Margaret Wilson, went for a two-hour motor ride. There were no guests to lunch or dine. Mr. McAdoo made his usual visit late in the afternoon, and, with his fiancée, looked over some of the gifts arranged in the library.

The silver service from the House of Representatives will be delivered to-morrow. The Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson are giving an opal and pearl pendant, with an antique gold chain. The other members of the Cabinet circle also are sending gifts. Notwithstanding Mr. McAdoo's well-furnished plate closet, Miss Wilson has received two silver tea services, a dozen serving plates, with flat silver compotes, and ladles galore. The gift of the President and Mrs. Wilson, it is said, will be a check.

All the higher officials of the Treasury Department have sent gifts, either individually or collectively by bureaus. The suggestion of a small contribution from each of the 3,000 employes of the Treasury Department for purchase a handsome gift was negatived and by no less an authority, it is said, than Secretary McAdoo himself.

That the honeymoon will be passed abroad is assured, provided no complications interrupt the well-laid plans of Mr. McAdoo, who has had a room engaged on one of next Saturday's steamers ever since the announcement of his engagement. Miss Wilson has traveled extensively in Europe, but has passed little time in England, hence her particular desire to visit London at this time, where presentation at Court is said to be among the pleasant anticipations of the White House bride. Even under the happiest conditions, the European trip is not expected to extend over three weeks, as Mr. McAdoo is making plans to be back in Washington about June 1.

Miss Wilson added to the list of wedding invitations to-day by including several personal friends in the circle of relatives and official associates already asked to witness the ceremony, which will take place in the White House next Thursday. The Rev. Sylvester Beach of Princeton will officiate. He was also married Miss Jessie Wilson and Francis B. Sayre.

While the bride's gown is to be notably handsome, her attendants will be simply attired, as Miss Wilson does not wish them to adopt any formal toilet. To keep the wedding ceremony in as simple a form as possible it has been decided to dispense with the attendance of the uniformed officers serving as aids at the White House, who under other circumstances might lead the bridal procession. The music will be by the orchestra of the Marine Band. As at the recent White House wedding, it has been selected by Miss Margaret Wilson, the musician of the family.

Following the wedding, Mrs. Wilson will leave the White House for several weeks of rest, probably at White Sulphur Springs, prior to going to the Summer home at Cornish, N. H., which is being put in condition for occupancy June 1 or earlier, should the weather prove warm enough for Mrs. Wilson to make the change of residence without detriment to her health. Mr. McAdoo, so far as known, has not taken a suburban home, and, according to the present plans, will pass the greater part of the Summer at his home, on Massachusetts Avenue.

WASHINGTON HORSE SHOW ON.

Will Occupy Society There for the Next Four Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Horse Show will hold daily sessions for the next four days. From 1 o'clock until 7, society will be found in the National Capital Park, southwest of the White House, where each afternoon will see women of social prominence as well as men participating in difficult tanbark exhibitions.

The hospitality incidental to this annual meeting began to-day with a breakfast at the Riding and Hunt Club, with William Phelps Eno as the host. Mr. Eno's guests participated in a two-hour horseback ride through Rock Creek. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hitt, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Oxnard entertained dinner companies this evening in compliment to horse show visitors. Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the association, will give a dinner to-morrow evening to the officers of the show and some of the out-of-town exhibitors. There also will be a supper dance at the New Willard, arranged especialy for the Horse Show patrons.

Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh closed her Washington home for the season to-day, when she went to New York to sail on Tuesday for Europe. Mrs. Walsh will join Dr. and Mrs. David Jayne Hill in New York and accompany them to Paris, and later to Geneva, where Dr. and Mrs. Hill purpose passing the Summer.

Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., of New York is passing Horse Show week with her mother, Mrs. Edward Cobb.

Mrs. Julian Ripley of New York has joined her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Ball, for a week's visit.

Mrs. Chester Barnett has closed her apartment, on I Street, and gone to Texas, to join Lieut. Barnett, U. S. A., now on duty on the border.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Kerens, who passed the early Spring at Atlantic City for the health of their small daughter, have returned to their home, on Nineteenth Street, to remain until June.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

James Buchanan Brady Entertains a Large Dinner Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., May 3.—James Buchanan Brady, who arrived from Washington with Fred Housman yesterday, entertained a large dinner company last evening at the Greenbriar, and to-day at a luncheon in compliment to Mrs. M. L. Akers of Louisville and her daughter, Miss Jane Akers.

Other luncheons were given to-day by Mr. and Mrs. John A. Thayer and Eugene A. Perry.

There was a general assemblage on the Terrace for tea this afternoon, some of those at the tables including Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lyford, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ormond French, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir Derham, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram H. Borden, Robert Livingston Gerry, Mrs. Anson R. Flower, Mr. and Mrs. Warner J. Steel, William de Forest Hynes, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Henderson, W. de Lancey Kountze, George S. Hoyt, and Mrs. James Campbell.

Among to-day's arrivals were Theodore H. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Grant Duff, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Campbell, Edwin Campbell, Cornelius H. Pugsley, C. DeWitt Pugsley, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. George Dwight Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Mercant, George S. Hoyt, and Mr. and Mrs. William R. Jarvis.

MORGAN WEDDING YEAR OFF.

Mr. Converse Expected to Compose Special Music for the Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 3.—"The wedding of my daughter, Louise, and Junius Spencer Morgan will not take place for a year. That is all I care to say," said Mrs. Frederick S. Converse at her Summer home in Westwood to-day. Further than this none of the family will make any statements.

There will be no formal announcement of the engagement, However, the friends of the young couple, both here and in New York, are looking forward to an elaborate wedding next Spring, and it is said that Mr. Converse will compose special music for the occasion.

OPERA AT THE GRAND.

Zuro Company Gives Two Good Performances on East Side.

A young woman who sat in an orchestra chair last night at the Grand Theatre, where the Zuro Opera Company was inaugurating its fourth season with a performance of "Carmen," remarked to her companion at the point in the first act where Don José stands gazing after Micaela, who has just given him his mother's letter, "I guess he yearns for her now"—which, though it may not have been strictly accurate in interpreting the dramatic emotion of the moment, showed that the young woman had the right spirit.

Her attitude was typical of the personal interest an audience takes in its operatic heroes and heroines when opera is presented on the east side, and that is why Grand Street flocked into the Grand Theatre yesterday afternoon and evening to see how Carmen and Lucia had been getting along since they last saw them.

In the afternoon it saw a very respectable presentation of the Italianized woes of the unhappy Scotch heroine. Cecelia Zavaschi appeared in the title rôle of Lucia, and won her hearers with a well-schooled voice, if not one of unusual beauty of quality. Angelo Antola was the Lord Enrico Ashton, and Pilade Sinagra the Sir Edgardo di Ravenswood. Mr. Novarrini, in the smaller part of Raymond, did rather better than they, and the others were William Giuliani and Mlle. Minx.

In the evening Alice Gentle, the most prominent member of the company, gave a performance of the title rôle of "Carmen" that was really excellent, judged by the highest standard. She was in her best voice, and it exhibited good quality and evenness throughout the trying vocal requirements of the rôle. Her characterization of the part, though it may not have risen to great heights, was at all times convincing and in good taste, the best performance, on the whole, that has been seen this season, the role not having been required of a singer in the Metropolitan.

The tenor was G. Agostini. He had his good moments, though he is afflicted with the unpleasant timbre which comes into the voices of so many Italian tenors when they seek to get around the fact that they have not a good middle register. Pietro Modenti, the Escamillo, had a big voice which he used vigorously, though not always happily, as far as intonation was concerned. The others were Messrs. Angeloni, Di Giacomo, and Giuliani, and Mmes. Charlebois, Haeseler, and Hinz. Giovanni Leotti conducted in the afternoon and I. Del Castillo at night. They were both successful, though the orchestra and chorus they had to work with had no impressive merits. The total effect in both operas stamped the performances as good $1.50 opera—which is all it pretended to be.

DARKTOWN MUSICAL COMEDY

Oscar Hammerstein Announces Novelty for the Victoria Roof.

Balked by the courts and the Metropolitan Opera Company in his effort to give opera in New York, Oscar Hammerstein last night announced that he was going to introduce colored musical comedy to Broadway, and on Monday night, June 1, would open the roof garden over the Victoria Theatre with Laubrie Hill's "Darktown Follies of 1914," a strictly colored organization with fifty negroes in the cast. Incidentally, in his efforts to back away from further court proceedings, Mr. Hammerstein may run into another snag, for Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., who about the same time will open the "Ziegfeld Follies of 1914," declares that he will go to law to prevent the Hammerstein family from using the title "Follies of 1914," either with or without the name "Darktown" prefixed.

The Hammerstein darktown organization, while new to Broadway, has been a reigning sensation for some time in colored New York circles. It was billed last December for one night only at the Lafayette Theatre, 131st Street and Seventh Avenue, and scored such a success with the colored audience that it was kept on for several months. At the head of the company is Laubrie Hill, who wrote the book, lyrics, and music, and produced the piece. He also acts, and modestly bills himself as "the Colored George Cohan." It may interest George Cohan when, in a few days, the billboards in front of Hammerstein's announce his colored namesake in letters two feet high.

MISS TUTTLE ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Tuttle to Wed John H. Eden, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. Tuttle of Naugatuck, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Muriel Seymour Tuttle, to John H. Eden, Jr., the son of Dr. John H. Eden and Mrs. Eden of Edenhall, Great Neck, L. I.

Miss Tuttle is a granddaughter of the late Bronson Beecher Tuttle. Mr. Eden was graduated from the Pomfret School and from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale in the class of 1912. He is a great-grandson of the late President Daggett of Yale and a lineal descendant of the Eden family of England. He is a member of Squadron A and a brother of Mrs. Ralph T. Rokeby of Staten Island and Mrs. Morgan H. Grace of Lismore, Great Neck, L. I. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

IMPERIAL ORDER TO MEET.

Daughters of the British Empire Will Gather To-day.

The annual meeting of the Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire in the United States of America will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Women's University Club, 106 East Fifty-third Street, and the annual luncheon will take place at the same club to-morrow at 1 o'clock. A reception will be held from 12 until 1 o'clock. Mrs. J. Elliot Langstaff, the National President of the Order, gave a reception on Friday at her Brooklyn residence to Mrs. R. Frederick Yorke, special representative of the Victoria League of Great Britain to the Imperial Order here. Almost all of the thirty-two chapters of the order sent a representative.

Vincent Astors at Church.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., May 3.—Vincent Astor and his bride attended service this morning at the Church of the Messiah here, the church of which Mr. Astor was recently made vestryman. In the afternoon they visited the Huntington home at Staatsburg. Mr. Astor had sufficiently recovered from his illness to drive the big car himself on the trip to and from Ferncliff.

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WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

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MRS. BELMONT PLANS NEWPORT CAMPAIGN

Suffrage Meetings to be Held in Chinese Tea House on Her Estate.

SOME OF THE MAY ARRIVALS

Tennis Begun at the Casino by Members of Mrs. French Vanderbilt's House Party.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 3.—Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont is expected at Marble House within a fortnight. Mrs. Belmont is arriving much earlier than usual to superintendent the furnishing of a new Chinese tea house, directly in rear of Marble House, where meetings of the suffrage cause will be held during the Summer, and where the Duchess of Marlborough will make an address some time in July, when she will be here to spend a month or more with her mother.

Commander and Mrs. John K. Robison are settled at the Naval Training Station. As Mrs. Robison is in mourning, there will be no social affairs at their quarters for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis I. Gowen of Philadelphia are at the Muenchinger-King, and are believed to be looking for a cottage.

Mrs. George S. Scott of New York will soon occupy Belmead, on Bellevue Avenue, with her daughter, Miss Louise Scott, and her son, George I. Scott, and his daughter, Miss Mimi Scott, a debutante of last season.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren of New York will open their cottage, Seafield, the latter part of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clarke and family, who arrived for the season a few days ago, are settled in their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Davis and family will arrive at the Sterner cottage from New York some time in May. Mrs. Albert Sterner will spend the Summer in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn of New York are having Mayfield prepared for their arrival the end of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives will come from New York to Swanhurst the middle of the month with their daughter, Miss Mildred Rives.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Davis, who have been in Egypt all Winter, will arrive at the Reefs on Ocean Avenue within three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman and family plan to arrive at their Newport residence, Armsea Hall, before the first of June.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse are expected soon, to select a cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. Elsie Goelet will take a cottage at Newport for the season with her children, and will be joined by her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, who are returning from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson and family will return soon from Palmetto Bluff, S. C., for the Summer at their cottage on Narragansett Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward and family of New York will arrive at the Cloisters early in June.

Honeysuckle Lodge on Ochre Point is being made ready for the coming of Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller and family from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw and family of Pittsburgh will occupy their residence, Beachmound, opposite Bailey Beach, this Summer.

Milton S. Barger, with his sisters, Mrs. Barger Wallach and Miss Edna Barger, and Miss Jene Wallach, will open Edna Villa this month.

Mrs. Burke Roché is planning a short trip to Europe before opening Elm Court, where her sons, Francis and Maurice Burke Roche and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden will spend the Summer.

Lady Alfred Paget Dead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 3.—Lady Alfred Paget died to-day, aged 84 years. She was the mother of Gen. Sir Arthur Paget, who married the daughter of Paran Stevens; of Almeric Paget, who married the daughter of W. C. Whitney, and of Lady Colebroke. She was a woman of remarkable intellectual powers.

Obituary Notes.

HARRISON VAN DUYNE, a former Commissioner of the Newark Board of Works, died yesterday at his home, 350 Summer Avenue, Newark, of pneumonia. He was 69 years old.

JOSE AYMAR, 61 years old, a lawyer, of 63 East Fifty-ninth Street, died last Saturday of angina pectoris in a private sanitarium. He was born in this city and was the son of the late Augustus Aymar and Zenobia Lucca Aymar, and his family have lived here for several generations. About twenty-four years ago Mr. Aymar removed to Spain but returned to this country in 1900. He is survived by his widow, who was the wife of the late Eugene Blois previous to her marriage to Mr. Aymar.

HENRY DWIGHT SEDGEWICK, JR., 18 years old, a senior at Groton School, died on Saturday from pneumonia after an illness of five days. His father, Henry D. Sedgewick, of 120 East Twenty-second Street, arrived at the school a few hours before his death with a physician from this city.

COL. T. BURWELL GREEN, 71 years old, an officer of the Confederacy in the civil war, died last Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ernest C. Pignatel, Jr., at 645 West End Avenue. Col. Green was born in Washington, Ga., which had been the family home for generations. About a year ago he came to this city to make his home with his daughter, who was his only living descendant. He was a Mason and was Commander of the John P. Winfield Camp of Confederate Veterans at Washington, Ga., for many years.

THOMAS RAUTH, 51 years old, an expert landscape gardener, died on Saturday at the Flushing Hospital as the result of a fall on Eighteenth Street, in Whitestone, his home. He was born in College Point and was a bachelor. Two brothers and one sister survive him.

A. F. DUDLEY, a traveling salesman for E. & F. Burke & Co., liquor importers of this city, died on Saturday at the Adelphia Hotel in Philadelphia of heart disease. The attack occurred on Friday afternoon and he was unable to rally. Mr. Dudley had evidently feared such a death as a note was found in his handwriting that said: "In case of sickness address my wife, Mrs. A. F. Dudley, 611 West 112th Street, New York."

MARY A. BANNON, for many years a teacher in the public schools, died last Saturday morning at her home, 175 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Brooklyn and was the daughter of Timothy Bannon, the first alderman from the old Twelfth Ward. Miss Banron taught in Public Schools 11 and 25 the greater part of her teaching career. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Austin O. Plunkett.

Mrs. GEORGE STARKINS, 55 years old, who had been blind for the past 2 years, but was an accomplished musician in spite of her affliction, died yesterday at her home, 79 West Amity Street, Flushing. She is survived by two sons and two daughters.

HERMAN FOX, well-known as a horse trainer and driver, died in Goshen, N. Y., yesterday.

SIGMUND G. WARSHING, 71 years old, a real estate operator, died suddenly on Saturday night at the Jamaica Hospital. Mr. Smith was returning home from Arverne, and after alighting from a Far Rockaway trolley car at Fulton Street, Jamaica, he was taken seriously ill. He was removed to the hospital and died shortly after arrival of heart disease. He made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Glenn M. Smith, 213 Madison Avenue, Flushing, where the funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

CLOSING WEEK OF THE GREAT

Mohammedan Art Exhibition

(H. Keverkian Collection)

AT

718 Fifth Avenue (56th St.)

MRS. T. A. HAVEMEYER DEAD.

End Comes in Switzerland on Eve of Sailing for This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, May 3.—Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer died at Montreux, Switzerland, this morning after a brief illness. She had planned soon to sail for this country to spend the Summer with her daughters in Newport. Mrs. Henry F. Godfrey, one of her daughters, was to sail this week to accompany her on the journey. A cable dispatch received by Mrs. Havemeyer's relatives in this country on Saturday, which said that she was sinking fast, was a great surprise to them.

Mrs. Havemeyer, who was Emily De Loosey, was married on Oct. 12, 1863. She was an Austrian by birth. Her husband, Theodore Augustus Havemeyer, was a son of Frederick Christian Havemeyer, one of the founders of the famous sugar refining business. Theodore Augustus Havemeyer died on April 28, 1897. He always was much interested in out-of-door sports, and took an active part in the life of Newport. He took much pride in a famous stock farm of 2,700 acres at Mahwah, N. J., in the Ramapo region.

It was fully thirty-five years ago that Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer first identified themselves with Newport. They bought what was known as the Loring Andrews Villa, then one of the largest and handsomest here. In later years their children became active in social life here.

Soon after the death of Mr. Havemeyer, Mrs. Havemeyer went to Switzerland to live. She returned to this country for a visit two years ago, and had been looking forward with eagerness to her coming season in Newport, and on Long Island.

Mrs. Havemeyer leaves four daughters, Mrs. Edward Clarkson Potter, Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Jr., Mrs. Henry Fletcher Godfrey, and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow, and three sons, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Frederick C. Havemeyer, and Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr.

MRS. FRANCES GASTON DEAD

Daughter of Louis Mallet-Prevost Was 91 Years Old.

Mrs. Frances Mallet-Provost Gaston, 91 years old, widow of Hugh M. Gaston, who was formerly a well-known lawyer in Somerville, N. J., died at her home, 18 West High Street, Somerville, yesterday after four months' illness. She was a member of one of the oldest families in New Jersey and during the latter part of the last century took active interest in society.

Mrs. Gaston was a daughter of the late Louis Mallet-Prevost, who was brought to this country in his childhood by his father, a French banker on whose head a price was set during the French revolution. The family settled on the Delaware River and the village of Frenchtown was built on their property.

Mrs. Gaston is survived by three daughters, Dr. Mary Gaston, Mrs. Augustus Vanderveer, and Miss Frances Gaston, and two sons, Louis P. and Hugh K. Gaston.

POLICE LOOK FOR A FAGIN.

Confessed Burglars Say ex-Pugilist Got $6,000 in Two Months.

Edward Spahr and James Markey, both under 20 years, soon after pleading guilty to charges of burglary last Monday, when they were remanded to the Tombs, sent word to the District Attorney's office that they wished to disclose some important information. Special Deputy Assistant District Attorney Van Rensselaer visited the young men, and was told of a band of youthful thieves who received regular and careful instruction in their criminal practices from an ex-pugilist.

As a result of their information the police arrested a man who said he was Abraham Dreiblatt, a clothing dealer of 442 Ninth Avenue. He was held in $2,500 bail by Magistrate Levy on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The police are now looking for the ex-pugilist, to whom Spahr and Markey said $6,000 tribute was paid in the months of January and February.

John McCormack's Last Concert.

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, made his last appearance this season at Carnegie Hall last night before a large audience. He was assisted by Donald McBeath, violinist. Mr. McCormack sang "Una furtiva lagrima," from "L'Elisir d'amore"; four songs by Shubert, Charles W. Cadman, and Leoncavallo, a group of three Irish songs, a number from Lehmann's "In a Persian Garden," and several songs requested by his audience.

James W. Gerard II. Is Born.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Gerard yesterday at their home, 105 East Fifty-third Street. The boy, it was said yesterday, will be named James W. Gerard II., after his uncle, the Ambassador to Germany. Ambassador Gerard cabled his congratulations to the newcomer upon learning of his arrival.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Hazel Dawn has signed a contract with John C. Fisher whereby she will be under his management next season, and will be presented in a new musical comedy now being written for her. The play, which is nearing completion but is as yet unnamed, is by Harry B. Smith and Robert B. Smith, who will provide the libretto, and Victor Herbert, who has written the music.

"She Stoops to Conquer" will be presented every day this week in various public and high school auditoriums under the auspices of the Wage-Earners' Theatre League and the Theatre Centre for Schools.

In celebration of the appearance of Harry Lauder in singing and talking pictures at the Palace Theatre, beginning this afternoon, the Highland Pipe and Drum Band will play in front of the Palace to-night.

George W. Hanlon, Jr., has contracted with Ziegfeld, Jr., for the introduction in the Ziegfeld "Follies of 1914" of a motion picture illusion of Mr. Hanlon's invention. Mr. Hanlon is the eldest son of George Hanlon, Sr., of the Hanlon brothers of "Le Voyage en Suisse," "Fantasma," and "Superba" fame.

Edmund Breese returned yesterday from Los Angeles, bringing with him the film production of "The Master Mind," in which he played the leading role, for the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company. A private performance of "The Master Mind" will be given at Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow evening.

Anna Held, who sails for France on Thursday, was the guest of honor at a dinner at Rector's last night given by about forty of her theatrical friends. Among those present were Ethel Barrymore, Lillian Russell, and Raymond Hitchcock. Kinemacolor moving pictures of Miss Russell were shown at the dinner.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LEVY.—April 30, 1,042 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Levy, a son.

LISNER.—April 29, 600 West 113th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Lisner, a daughter.

LURIE.—April 28, 1,084 Bryant Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Lurie, a daughter.

Engaged.

BERGER—FROEHLICH.—Ethel B. Froehlich to Samuel Berger, May 3, 1914.

ABRAMS—BARKAS.—Lottie E. Barkas to Isidor W. Abrams.

BALLIN—GILMAN.—Pauline E. Gilman to Charles Ballin.

BAUENFEIND—BECKER.—Edna Becker to John Bauenfiend.

BLUMBERG—ROTHSCHILD.—Sadie Rothschild to Joseph N. Blumberg.

FLEISCHMANN—GROEGER.—Mollie Groeger to Isaac F

BASEBALL RESULTS---RESOLUTE'S SECOND TRIAL---ATHLETICS---AUTOS

PITTSBURGH WINS PITCHERS' BATTLE

Ames Weakens in Eleventh Inning After Splendid Display—Cubs Win from St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—Pittsburgh won an eleven-inning pitchers' battle from Cincinnati to-day, 3 to 1. McQuillan and Ames pitched wonderful ball until the latter weakened in the eleventh and allowed Pittsburgh three hits, two of which were for two bases. McQuillan led off with a two-base hit in this inning. Kelly followed with another two-base drive, scoring McQuillan. Mowrey singled, and Kelly scored. The first run scored by Pittsburgh in the fourth inning was due to an error by Marsans. Wagner received a base on balls, and he scored when Marsans allowed Konetchy's single to get by him.

Cincinnati scored its one run in the first inning. Moran, the first man up, singled. Groh was given a base on balls. Bates hit to McQuillan, who threw out Moran at third. Marsans then singled and Groh scored. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kelly, cf.	5	1	1	4	0
Carey, lf.	5	0	0	0	0
M'w'y, 3b.	5	0	3	1	4
W'gner,ss.	3	1	0	1	4
Kon'y, 1b.	4	0	2	14	2
Vlox, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1
Mit'll, rf.	4	0	0	4	0
Gibson, c.	3	0	1	6	0
Kafora, c.	0	0	0	1	0
M'Qui'n,p.	4	1	1	1	4
*Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.	38	3	8	33	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	5	0	2	1	0
Groh, 2b.	3	1	0	3	4
Bates, cf.	5	0	1	0	0
Mar'ns, lf.	4	0	2	0	0
Hob'l, 1b.	4	0	0	14	0
Herzog,ss.	4	0	0	7	4
R'w'gs,3b.	4	0	0	2	3
Gonz's, c.	4	0	0	6	0
Ames, p.	3	0	0	0	0
†Miller	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.	37	1	5	33	16

*Batted for Gibson in the eleventh inning.
†Batted for Ames in the eleventh inning.
Errors—Groh, Marsans, Herzog.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2–3
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1–1

Two base hits—J. H. Kelly, McQuillan. Three base hits—Bates. Stolen bases—J. H. Kelly, Groh, Marsans. Double plays—Herzog, Groh, and Hoblitzell. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Cincinnati, 5. First base on balls—Off McQuillan, 3; off Ames, 1. Struck out—By McQuillan, 3; by Ames, 3. Time of game—Two hours and seventeen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Hart.

Three Hits for St. Louis.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Cheney held St. Louis to three scattered hits to-day while Chicago batted both Hageman and Niehaus opportunely and won, 6 to 1. Good, of Chicago, made four hits, including three doubles, and received a base on balls in five times up. The visitors saved themselves a shut-out in the ninth inning when Dressan got a base on Zimmerman's error and scored on a single coupled with a passed ball and a sacrifice fly. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	5	1	2	0	0
Good, rf.	4	2	4	1	1
W'mx, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
Zim'n, ss.	4	2	1	1	0
Saier, 1b.	3	0	2	13	1
Sw'ney, 2b.	3	1	1	1	5
Keg'r, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Bres'n, c.	3	0	1	5	0
Cheney, p.	4	0	0	1	3
Totals.	33	6	11	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ns, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2
Dres'n, 1b.	1	1	0	0	0
Beck, 3b.	4	0	1	4	0
Butler, ss.	4	0	1	2	1
Wilson, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Miller, 1b, 2b.	4	0	0	9	1
Cruise, lf.	2	0	1	2	0
Wingo, c.	2	0	0	4	0
Hage'n, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Nieh's, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Totals.	29	1	3	24	10

Errors—Butler, Zimmerman.

Chicago	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	–6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	–1

Two-base hits—Good (3.) Three-base hits—Sweeney, Saier. Hits—Off Hageman, 9 in 6 innings and none out in the seventh; off Niehaus, 2 in 3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Bresnahan, Williams. Sacrifice flies—Zimmerman, Wilson. Stolen bases—Cruise, Zimmerman (2.) Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 10. First base on balls—Off Cheney, 2; off Hageman, 2; off Niehaus, 2. Struck out—By Cheney, 5; by Hageman, 3. Passed ball—Bresnahan. Wild pitches—Hageman, Niehaus. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

White Sox Break Losing Streak by Victory Over St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 3.—The Chicago White Sox broke their long losing streak to-day, winning from the Browns, 4 to 3. Carl Weilman pitched good ball for St. Louis until the seventh inning, when he weakened, the visitors making three runs before he was benched in favor of Baumgardner. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dem't, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Lord, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1
Chase, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1
Collins, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Wea'r, ss.	4	1	1	3	2
Daley, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Bl'h'e, 2b.	3	0	1	3	3
Schalk, c.	3	0	0	7	1
Cicotte, p.	2	0	0	1	1
Scott, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Bodie	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.	33	4	8	27	10

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Austin, 3b.	4	1	3	1	2
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
W'ms, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
C.W'k'r, lf.	4	0	2	4	0
Leary, 1b.	4	1	2	10	0
Wares, ss.	2	1	0	1	2
Ehr'th, c.	3	1	0	0	0
Weil'n, p.	2	0	0	0	1
B'mg'r, p.	1	0	0	0	0
‡E.W'k'r	1	0	0	0	0
‡Manning.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	3	7	27	9

*Batted for Cicotte in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Wares in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Ensenroth in the ninth inning.
Error—Schalk.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	–4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	–3

Two-base hits—Collins, Weaver, Austin. Three-base hits—Austin, Lord. Double plays—Blackburne and Chase; Williams and Leary. Stolen bases—Blackburne, Austin, Schalk. Bases on balls—Off Weilman, 2; off Baumgardner, 1; off Cicotte, 2; off Scott, 1. Struck out—By Weilman, 3; by Scott, 3; by Cicotte, 3; by Baumgardner, 1. Hits—Off Weilman, 6 in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) off Baumgardner, 2 in 3 innings; off Cicotte, 5 in 6 innings; off Scott, 2 in 3 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 6. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

Detroit Keeps Up Fast Pace.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 3.—Hard hitting, poor pitching, mediocre fielding and errors of judgment characterized to-day's game which Detroit won, 9 to 5. Redeeming features were the batting and fielding of Bush, Cobb, Burns and Stanage for Detroit, and the batting of Jackson for Cleveland. Each side used three pitchers. James, Cleveland's southpaw, lasted but a third of the first inning. In that time he walked four men. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	3	3	6	4
Eay'h, 2b.	4	1	1	2	2
Cobb, cf.	4	2	2	3	1
Cr'wf'd, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Burns, 1b.	4	1	1	9	1
Mor'ty, 3b.	5	0	1	1	1
Stanage, c.	5	0	3	4	6
Mains, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*High	1	0	0	0	0
Keyn'ds, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Dubuc	1	0	1	0	0
‡Baker	0	0	0	0	0
Dauss, p.	2	1	1	0	0
Totals.	37	9	14	27	17

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Turner, 3b.	2	1	1	2	2
J'hns'n, 1b.	4	0	1	4	0
Jack'n, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	3	1	0	7	2
Graney, lf.	4	2	2	2	1
Olson, ss.	3	0	1	2	5
Carisch, c.	4	0	0	5	1
James, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Coll're, p.	2	0	0	0	2
‡Leifield.	1	0	0	0	0
Bland'g, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.	31	5	8	27	13

*Batted for Mains in the fourth inning.
†Batted for Reynolds in the sixth inning.
‡Ran for Dubue in the sixth inning.
§Batted for Collamore in the sixth inning.
Errors—Leibold, Graney, Carisch, Bush (2,) Kavanaugh (2.)

Detroit	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	–9
Cleveland	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	–5

Runs and hits apportioned—Five hits, 3 runs off Mains in 5 innings; no hits, no runs off Reynolds in 2 innings; 3 hits, 2 runs off Dauss in 4 innings; no hits, 1 run off James in 1-3 inning; 8 hits, 4 runs off Collamore in 5 2-3 innings; 6 hits, 4 runs off Blanding in 3 innings. Two-base hits—Bush, Turner, Jackson. Three-base hits—Moriarty, Jackson, Graney. Home run—Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Kavanaugh, Johnston, Turner, Olson. Stolen bases—Bush (2,) Turner (2.) First base on balls—Off Mains, 2; off Reynolds, 2; off Dauss, 2; off James, 4; off Collamore, 2; off Blanding, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Cleveland, 8. Struck out—By Reynolds, 1; by Dauss, 3; by Collamore, 2; by Blanding, 2. Double plays—Olson, Lajoie, and Johnston (2.) Wild pitches—Blanding, Dauss. Time of game—Two hours and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, to-day, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Brooklyn.

SWIMMING TAUGHT. RAPID results guaranteed. $5 Dr. Sayer Swimming Pool, 360 W. 55th st.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 3; Cincinnati, 1 (11 innings).
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Detroit, 9; Cleveland, 5.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore, 5; Kansas City, 1.
Buffalo, 1; Indianapolis, 0.
Chicago, 10; Pittsburgh, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester, 5; Jersey City, 2.
Montreal, 20; Providence, 11.
Buffalo, 3; Newark, 2.
Newark, 8; Buffalo, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	13	2	.867
Philadelphia	8	2	.727
Brooklyn	9	4	.900
New York	5	5	.500
Cincinnati	7	9	.438
Chicago	6	10	.375
St. Louis	6	11	.353
Boston	2	9	.182

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	12	5	.706
Philadelphia	7	5	.583
New York	6	5	.545
Washington	7	6	.538
St. Louis	8	7	.533
Chicago	8	9	.471
Boston	4	8	.333
Cleveland	4	11	.267

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	11	4	.733
Baltimore	8	4	.667
Brooklyn	7	6	.538
Indianapolis	8	8	.500
Chicago	8	8	.500
Buffalo	5	6	.455
Kansas City	5	10	.333
Pittsburgh	3	9	.250

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	6	3	.667
Baltimore	7	5	.583
Rochester	5	4	.556
Jersey City	5	5	.500
Toronto	5	5	.500
Buffalo	5	6	.455
Providence	4	5	.444
Montreal	3	7	.300

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Indianapolis.
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Jersey City.
Montreal at Providence.
Toronto at Baltimore.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	0
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries—Ford and Blair; Falkenberg, Kaiserling, and Rariden.

AT CHICAGO.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	7	2
Chicago	2	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	10	14	0

Batteries—Camnitz, Adams, and Roberts; Hendrix and Wilson.

AT KANSAS CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	0
Kansas City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Suggs and Jacklitsch; Packard and Easterly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	5	0

Batteries—Curtiss and Smith; Fulenwider and LaLonge.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	2	...	8	12	3
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries—Enzmann and Heckinger; Beebe and Krichell.

AT JERSEY CITY, N. J.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	3
Rochester	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	5	9	2

Batteries—Taylor, Shears, and Pearce; Duchinski and Williams.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	0	3	2	0	0	2	6	3	26	20	4
Providence	0	0	2	3	2	1	2	0	1	11	15	7

Batteries—Couchman, Dale, Dowd, and Madden; Mays, North, Reisigl, and Kocher.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At St. Paul—Indianapolis, 5; St. Paul, 4.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 7; Cleveland, 2.
At Milwaukee—Columbus, 7; Milwaukee, 4.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 8; Louisville, 2.

State League.

At Utica—Binghamton, 5; Utica, 4.
At Elmira—Syracuse, 6; Elmira, 5, (12 innings.)

Eastern Association.

At Bridgeport—New Britain, 7; Bridgeport, 4.
At Waterbury—Pittsfield, 4; Waterbury, 1.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Chattanooga, 6; Memphis, 4.
At Nashville—Atlanta, 4; Nashville, 2.
At New Orleans—Mobile, 1; New Orleans, 0.
At Montgomery—Birmingham, 6; Montgomery, 5.

Defeat for World's Champions.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 3.—The Baltimore Internationals won from the Philadelphia Americans, 8 to 7. A wild throw by Sturgis let in the winning run. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1–8	12	2	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1–7	9	2	

Batteries—Davidson, Jerman, Morrinette, and Egan; Boardman, Houck, and Sturgis.

RESOLUTE SPEEDY IN LIGHT BREEZE

Cup Defense Candidate Shows Good Form in Second Trial at Bristol.

BRISTOL, R. I., May 3.—The America's Cup defense candidate, Resolute, received a second trial to-day under the supervision of her designer, Nat G. Herreshoff. She went through the test without accident, and the results were declared highly satisfactory.

Wearing her big club topsail, she proved herself very speedy in the light breeze, which prevailed, and very quick in stays. The peak halyard block that was carried away in Saturday's trial had been replaced by another of the same material, an aluminum shell with a steel sheave, and all her gear worked perfectly.

The Resolute beat up Bristol Harbor and ran back before the wind into Narragansett Bay several times, presenting a smart appearance to thousands of spectators, who had come by automobile, trolley car, and train to get a first glimpse at the latest defender candidate.

Besides Mr. Herreshoff and representatives of the owners, Mrs. Robert W. Emmons, 2d, Mrs. C. F. Adams, 2d, and Mrs. Robert E. Tod were on the yacht to-day.

Capt. Frank Miller of the schooner Ingomar is to assist in sailing the cup yacht Resolute, it is announced. The Ingomar will not go into commission this season, and, although Miller will still be in charge of the schooner, he will have ample time to handle the light sails on the Resolute. He was at Bristol when the cup yacht was launched, and had several conferences with Nathaniel F. Herreshoff and Capt. Christienson.

Charles Francis Adams, 2d, has been with Capt. Frank Miller before in ninety-footers, and in smaller racing yachts, and he knows his capabilities. Capt. Miller is very enthusiastic about Mr. Adams's ability as a racing skipper.

TO LAUNCH DEFIANCE.

Builders Studying Problem of How to Christen the Yacht.

BATH, Me., May 3.—Designer George Owen and the builders of the sloop Defiance, aspirant for America's Cup defense honors, are now studying the problem of how to christen the yacht when she is launched May 11.

They have determined to set her afloat bow first from skids on which she will be taken to the water's edge at low tide, but the dip will be so pronounced that it is deemed best to have no one aboard except members of the crew needed to attend to the lines.

The question to be decided is whether Miss Frances Clark of Philadelphia, who is to act as sponsor, shall break the customary bottle of wine against the sloop's side or smash it against the stern. The first plan would require the erection of a launching platform extending over the waters; the second could be accomplished in the way vessels are usually christened at the bow when launched stern foremost.

The launching will be witnessed by Gov. Haines, it is expected, and by a large party of yachtsmen, among them a delegation from the New York Yacht Club. Miss Clark, the sponsor, is the daughter of E. Walter Clark, Treasurer of the yacht syndicate. Mr. Clark and George M. Pynchon of New York, another member of the syndicate, are here watching preparations. Capt. Selah Howell, the professional skipper, and the crew of the sloop are also on the ground.

MAY INVADE PHILADELPHIA.

Federal League Obtains Option on Ground for Ball Park.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Persistent rumors to the effect that the Federal League's future plans of invasion include the placing of a club in this city have started out with investigation in the ranks of organized baseball. The reports say the Federals are not only planning to enter Philadelphia but that they have already obtained an option on a large piece of property in West Philadelphia. Nothing definite could be learned except that a well-known real estate attorney admitted that the option had been obtained and that the Federal League intended to add Philadelphia to its circuit next season. This report is strengthened by others from the Western end of the Federal circuit. The promoters of the new organization are said to be dissatisfied with the support given the clubs and favor several changes in the league circuit.

The Pittsburgh and Kansas City franchises are said to be the ones to be transferred next season, and Philadelphia and Cincinnati will likely be the towns invaded to fill up the circuit.

Monte Cross, who is a member of the Federal League staff of umpires, spent several days in this city recently to attend the wedding of his daughter, and it was said he was doing a little "looking around "inconnection with securing of grounds.

Swimming in New York A. C. Tank.

The last series of the Amateur Athletic Union aquatic championships will be held at the New York Athletic Club to-night. The entry list is unusually interesting, including the famous Illinois Athletic Club team for the relay races, C. Wohlfeld, P. Heyn from Chicago, and F. Jouanet from Boston, who will meet the defender of the title, Arthur McAleenan, Jr., from Yale, and the metropolitan champion, A. E. Downes of the New York Athletic Club.

Metropolitan League Y. M. H. A

At Richmond Borough:

Borough Park	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	–3
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–0

At Yonkers:

Yonkers	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	5	
Ninety-second Street.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	

At Bronx:

Mount Vernon	3	6	0	3	2	2	0	4	2	22	
Bronx	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	1	1	8	

At Bayside:

Brooklyn	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Bayside	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	

Rockaway vs. Williamsburg, at Williamsburg, postponed.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	Pc.
Bayside	2	0	1.000	Boro Park	1	1	.500
Mt. Vernon	2	0	1.000	Yonkers	1	1	.500
Williamsb'g	1	0	1.000	Rockaway	0	1	.000
Brooklyn	1	1	.500	Richmond	0	2	.000
92d Street	1	1	.500	Bronx	0	2	.000

DAVIES IN FIRST BOUT.

Western Heavyweight to Box Al Reich at Stadium A. C. To-night.

The leading event in local boxing circles this week will be the début of Jack Davis, the California heavyweight, who is scheduled to box Al Reich, the former amateur ten rounds at the Stadium Athletic Club, in the St. Nicholas Rink, to-night. Davies wants to box Jim Coffey, and he can have his wish gratified if he beats Davies. Reich was well thought of when he appeared among the small army of white hopes last Winter, but those who had him in charge made the mistake of sending him against Carl Morris, who was much heavier. In to-night's bout Reich faces a man who is about his equal in weight, but who is a fast boxer. If this is the case, then the patrons of the club presided over by Billy Gibson will see a good contest between big men. Davies shapes up well in training. He is not burdened with a lot of excess weight. He is fast on his feet and can hit. Manager Gibson has promised to put the winner on against the Dublin Giant. The semi-final brings together Mike Mazle from Staten Island and Johnny Schummacher, a youngster from Iowa, who has made good in several bouts in New York.

The Olympic A. C. of Harlem will clash with the Stadium to-night, the attraction being three ten-round bouts between clever men in the featherweight, lightweight, and welterweight classes. Four of the six contestants are out-of-town boxers of note.

Mike Gibbons of St. Paul will again be seen in action. He is matched with Johnny Howard of Bayonne for ten rounds to-morrow night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Young Drumie of Jersey City and Young Joss of Brooklyn will furnish the semi-final.

The Irving Athletic Club of Brooklyn will stage two shows this week. Young O'Leary of New York and Young Limbo will be the headliners for Wednesday night, when forty rounds of boxing is scheduled, and on Saturday night an intercity card has been arranged. Louisiana of Philadelphia will box William Nelson of Brooklyn and Eddie O'Keefe, another Quaker, will tackle Young McGovern.

The second all-star show of the Stadium Athletic Club has been arranged for Friday night, when a mixed bill will be offered by Manager Gibson. Tom Kennedy and Fred Fritts, two heavyweights, will box ten rounds as the feature event and Johnny Love and Phil Bloom will mix matters in the semi-finals.

Amateurs will be kept busy this week. The annual tournament of the Union Settlement Athletic Association will be staged in the association auditorium, 231 East 104th Street, to-night and Wednesday. Four classes are scheduled—110, 118, 128, and 140 pounds, and diamond-studded prizes will be awarded to the winners in each class.

OARSMEN ON THE RIVER.

Warm Weather Brings Out Many Crews for Coming Regattas.

Oarsmen throughout the metropolitan district were out in force yesterday and the boat houses presented a lively appearance. It was the first real warm Spring Sunday, and as a result crews were out both morning and afternoon. At Travers Island the New York men held forth for the first time this year. Mark Austin, who replaced Giannini, had out the full rowing force of his club. The Mercury Foot eight which will compete in the Memorial Day regatta were out for a spin. These men are: Van Twist, stroke; Kirskaberm, 2; Ledley, 3; Ketcham, 4; Wolley, 5; Bell, 6; Harrigan, 7; Raymond, bow; and Whalen, coxswain. Three single scullers, Durando Miller, Fred Miller, and Waldo Smith, were also out for a spin.

The Harlem clubs all had practically their full quota of active members out. The Union Boat Club was an exception because of a dance at the clubhouse on Saturday night.

Capt. Froehlich coached Heller, senior sculler, and Ingelkolpher, junior singles, of the Metropolitan float. They were followed by Hart, Hinrichs, G. Froehlich, and Quinn in the senior shell; Pattern, Hinrichs, Thornton, and C. Froehlich in the junior quadruple sculls, and the junior eight.

The Lone Star men out were Schwab, Rosenthal, Mainen, and Wertheimer, in the junior centipede, and Levine and Meyers, junior doubles. Capt. Pearse of the Nonpareils, in his association single, led his men on the Harlem. The others at practice were Mulien, McLoughlin, Smith, and Steur, who worked out in the morning; Smith and McLoughlin, Meyers, Lee, Schwartz, Steincamp, De Lacey, and Pearse in the afternoon.

The Bohemians were busy morning and afternoon, but no sign of activity was noticed about the Harlem's clubhouse.

On the Hudson, Capt. Kuntz of the Hudson Boat Club superintended the work of H. Lee, in the junior single; De Witt and Norman, intermediate doubles; and Jensen, Kohler, Rivers, and Rossnagel, in the junior four-oared gig.

West Indian Joins Giants.

Pete Pichardo, who has ambitions to become a great baseball player, has come all the way from San Domingo to get instruction in the game from Manager McGraw of the Giants. Pichardo arrived Saturday and donned a suit at the Polo Grounds. He thinks he would like to be a catcher. Baseball, he says, is becoming popular in San Domingo, where it is played by the American residents, and the West Indian has taken a great liking for the sport. Pichardo will get into the practice every day at the Polo Grounds, where Manager McGraw will have a chance to decide whether the West Indian has any playing ability.

Cyclists Ride 100 Miles.

Out of a field of 125 riders, 85 finished the annual 100-mile bicycle run of the Century Road Club yesterday. Starting from Columbus Circle, the riders went to Oyster Bay and returned. The riders who finished the route received medals. The riders included 78 from New York City. There will be a shorter road run under the auspices of the same club next Sunday.

KOLEHMAINEN AND SMITH QUIT RACE

"Marathon" Runners Fail to Finish in Three-Mile Event at Monument Games.

Exhausted by the strain of competition in the modified Marathon of Saturday afternoon Hannes Kolehmainen and Harry Smith, who finished first and third, respectively, in that event, could show nothing of their true form yesterday afternoon at Celtic Park in the special three-mile run which was the feature of the Monument Club games. Smith with his feet all bandaged as a result of the "Marathon" race, was evidently in distress after the first mile, and he dropped from the running after two miles, when he was many yards behind the leaders. At two miles and a half Kolehmainen, who was then leading, was taken with a hemorrhage from the nose and had to leave the track. This left Kramer and P. Flynn to fight it out alone, except that there was not much fight about it, for Kramer romped away from his rival and crossed the tape 100 yards in front.

In anticipation of a spectacular race between the four men, and also because the games marked the opening of the outdoor season for the metropolitan district, the park was crowded. It is estimated that no less than 5,000 people saw the events.

The other big event of the day was the 1,000-yard special with Leslie, Baker, and Sheppard as contestants. J. Powers of Boston Athletic Association and Ted Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania were supposed to start, but each sent word that illness prevented his appearance. Sheppard went out in front at the crack of the gun, but he found the distance a bit too long and relinquished the lead to Leslie on the back stretch, Homer Baker going into second place. Leslie tried hard to beat off Baker, but the latter on the turn into the home stretch forged to the front, and came down to the tape with a margin of fifteen yards to his credit, while Sheppard was eight yards behind Leslie. The summary:

120-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Reiman, Y. M. H. A., 3½ yards; P. K. Walter, Ozanam Club, 7½ yards, second; C. Hill, Smart Set A. C., 10 yards, third. Time—0:12 3-5.

Three-Quarter Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Daly, Bronx Church House, 50 yards; J. Canning West Side Y. M. C. A., 40 yards, second; E. Haupt, unattached, 70 yards, third. Time—3:11 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by Merschbacher, Shanohan C. C.; S. Hedberg, Knights of St. Antony, second; B. Lewis, Brooklyn Evening H. S., third. Time—0:25.

1,000-Yard Special.—Won by H. Baker, New York A. C.; S. Leslie, Long Island A. C., second; Melvin Sheppard, unattached, third. Time—2:22 3-5.

550-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. C. Trice, St. Agnes A. C., (23 yards;) W. Welse, Bronx Church House, (18 yards,) second; A. Schnaars, Brooklyn Evening H. (15 yards,) third. Time—1:16 4-5.

Three-Mile Run, Scratch, Special.—Won by W. Kramer, Long Island A. C.; P. Flynn, unattached, second. Time—14:35 4-5.

Pole Vault, Exhibition

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SCHOOLBOYS WHIP A BIG FOREST FIRE

Turn Out Forty Strong on Fire Warden's Call and Fight Three Miles of Flame.

SAVE TEACHERS' COTTAGES

Return to a Big Spread in Morristown Boarding School, Singed and Blistered, but Happy.

When Associate Principal Thomas Quincy Brown of the Morristown Boarding School, situated about a mile and a half to the north of Morristown, N. J., heard the telephone in his office ringing furiously yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock he answered the call himself. The voice at the other end of the wire said:

"This is the Fire Warden. A big fire has started in the forest on Horse Hill. Can you send over some boys to help us fight it?

The Associate Principal informed the Fire Warden hurriedly that he would see how many of the pupils of the boarding school he could induce to volunteer their services. He hung up the receiver and went through the dormitories gathering as many boys as he could find.

He had no difficulty in enlisting his boys. They knew he had a bungalow and several cottages on Horse Hill, where he frequently entertained them. Looking across the meadows toward Horse Hill, where smoke clouds were swirling over the timber, they could see that the cottages and the bungalow were in danger and they hastily prepared for the fight. In fifteen minutes forty boys were assembled under the leadership of two of their fellow-students, William Markham Akin of St. Louis and Thomas Kech of East Orange.

The next move was to get together all the chemical fire extinguishers in the school buildings. Two automobiles of the institutions were then pressed into service. The chemical extinguishers and as many boys as the two cars could hold were loaded into the autos. The remaining boys commandeered cars belonging to persons who were visiting at the institution. Their schoolmates cheered them lustily as the forty young fire-fighters, with auto sirens shrieking, sped toward the hill where the fire was raging.

Arriving at Horse Hill, the student volunteers found there a dozen fire wardens fighting hopelessly against a long line of flame in the underbrush. The fire extended along the side of the hill for nearly three miles. The school boys jumped out of their automobiles, and, without waiting for directions, went to work. They brought their chemical extinguishers into play, and those who had no extinguishers cut brush brooms and whipped out the flames.

Aided by the school boys, the fire wardens soon made headway against the fire. They worked manfully together from 3 P. M. until long after dark before they got the fire out. It had eaten its way dangerously close to the bungalow and cottages of Associate Principal Brown, but the boys concentrated their efforts there and saved the buildings.

None of the boys was injured in the fire-fighting. Some of them had their hair singed slightly, and most of them had blistered hands. When they returned to the school in the evening an especially good dinner was waiting for them, with a message of thanks from the Head Fire Warden.

TEN MILES OF TREES ABLAZE.

Forest Fire Destroys Farm Buildings Near English Creek, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., May 3.—A forest fire started shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the heavy oak and pine timber belt along the Great Egg Harbor River, near English Creek, and in less than two hours had covered an area of ten miles. The flames showed over the tops of tall trees.

Little could be done to check the progress of the fire, although the State Fire Wardens, with hundreds of assistants, did their best to hold it in check. The frame house of Enoch Scull and all the outbuildings were completely destroyed, and the residence of Mrs. Mary Smith was burned. For a time the large school building was thought to be doomed, but dozens of men climbed upon the roof, and, aided by a bucket brigade, succeeded in saving it.

Roy E. Beach, the rural mail man, placed his automobile at the service of volunteer firemen from all quarters and aided them in saving property. Dozens of farm houses were scorched, while fencing and outbuildings were burned. In several instances live stock had to be liberated from the outbuildings and led to the open fields.

The Asbury M. E. Church at English Creek was saved by the heroic efforts of men, women, and children, who carried water and beat out the underbrush ablaze.

The fire was got under control early to-day. It is thought that it was started by sparks from a donkey engine in a sand pit near English Creek.

ELOPERS FLEE IN AUTO.

Miss Katherine Heisler Leaves Rich Uncle's Home with Bank Clerk.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, N. J., May 3.—Leaving the home of her uncle, Charles K. Heisler, a wealthy farmer on the Camden pike, Miss Katherine Heisler fled in an automobile with J. Clinton Leigh, a clerk in the Mechanics' National Bank at Burlington, early yesterday morning. A note to the uncle briefly explained that the girl had decided to elope with Leigh, to overcome objections of relatives to their wedding, and that they would be married in Camden.

News of the elopment, which became public to-day, made a stir, as both young people are widely known. Leigh is a brother of Mrs. Irma Leigh Earl, divorced wife of Binney W. Earl of Edgewater Park, whose suit for divorce and alimony, dragging through several sensational sessions in Jersey courts, was settled last month. Earl eloped with Miss Leigh following a banquet in honor of his aunt, the Princess De Camporeall of Italy.

At Miss Heisler's home to-day her uncle said she had been acquainted with the bank clerk for several months, but that Leigh had never called at the house. The Heislers did not know where the elopers were spending their honeymoon.

BREWER'S LIFE MENACED.

Threat to Kill Family of Peter Hauck, Jr., of East Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., May 3.—A detachment of policemen to-day guarded the home of Peter Hauck, Jr., the wealthy brewer, in Prospect Street. A piece of cardboard was found last night under the front door on which was written in a scrawled hand:

"Mr. Hauck: Your family will be murdered on Sunday night."

The door bell rang about 10 o'clock and a maid went to answer. She reached the door to see a man running across the lawn, and then picked up the cardboard. Owing to the absence of Mr. Hauck the servants became alarmed and notified the police.

Mrs. Hauck is a daughter of James Smith, Jr., of Newark, former United States Senator.

TWO DROWNED IN LAKE.

Boat Overloaded with Iron Capsizes Near Reservoir at Oradell, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 3.—August Samski and George Machinski, employed by the Hackensack Water Company in dredging for a reservoir at Oradell, were drowned this morning, while attempting to cross the lake in a small boat that was overloaded with iron.

A third man, Frank Fischer, was able to swim and reached the shore. He gave the alarm, but nothing could be done for the victims. Their bodies were recovered late this afternoon.

HELD AS HIGHWAYMEN.

Victim in Hospital Says Prisoners Broke Arm Robbing Him.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 3.—Joseph Kelly of Philadelphia, a former navy gunner, and Fred Nelson of Buffalo were locked up this morning by Chief of Police Peter Pulis of Ridgewood, charged with assaulting Leo Burke, a carpenter, of Saddle River Township, and robbing him of $20 and a watch.

The police say the prisoners had revolvers, flash lamps and fuse. They were identified by Burke, who is now in the Paterson General Hospital suffering from cuts and bruises and a broken arm.

Boy Burglar Would Reform.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 3.—Paul Pomeroy, an 18-year-old youth who is held without bail for the Grand Jury's action and who has confessed to six burglaries, now declares he will reform if liberated. He admitted that he always carried a revolver, dagger, flashlight, and complete kit of housebreaking tools. The home of Karl G. Roebling was among those entered.

Cardinal Gibbons to Visit School.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 3.—Cardinal Gibbons, who is to sail for Rome from New York on Tuesday, will visit the Newman School here to-morrow. Dr. Jesse Albert Locke of Newman School will meet the Cardinal at the Hoboken Monastery and bring him here with John G. Agar of New York, President of the Trustees of Newman School and a Trustee of the Catholic University at Washington.

Collegian Killed by Bullet.

Jacob Mendez, 22 years old, a student in chemistry at Syracuse University, died yesterday of a bullet wound. He was found dying on Friday by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mendez, in their home at 1,033 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, a bullet from a small rifle, which he was cleaning, having pierced his brain. He died in St. Mary's Hospital.

TIMEPIECES FOR FOREIGN LANDS

The Very Complete Collection of Reports on Them Now in This City.

CONSULAR OFFICERS' VIEWS

Not a Single Watch or Clock Factory Between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has now on file at its local office in the Custom House, for the inspection of manufacturers and exporters, the most complete collection of manuscript reports on the trade in watches and clocks in foreign countries ever gathered by a department of the Government. These reports represent investigations by United States Consuls in almost every part of the world with the exception of Europe, and are designed to show the opportunities abroad for an extension of American export trade in the articles mentioned.

It has not been decided whether these reports will be published, owing to their voluminous character, but A. H. Baldwin, the Chief of the Bureau, desires to give them as wide a circulation as possible. After serving their purpose here they will be sent to other centres, where they may be consulted by those interested. Besides throwing light on many markets, the reports give detailed information regarding the practices in vogue in the different countries in making sales, credit, character of goods required, foreign competition, and many other matters to be met by American exporters.

From the Rio Grande to Punta Arenas there is not a single watch or clock manufactory. This fact leads many of the Consuls to express the belief that in greater attention and study to the peculiar needs of the peoples to the south of the United States a far larger field in this direction can be found. In some South American countries the sale of American watches and clocks has dwindled, owing to the failure of manufacturers to send the kind of goods wanted, while another element in the same direction is the sharp competition from the Swiss, German and French makers.

It is not alone that the foreign watch and clock manufacturers in many instances place an article in the market at a price cheaper than the American, but, according to some of the Consuls, they have captured trade by catering to the caprice of certain peoples by making their products appear ornate. Thus, Alfred A. Winslow, American Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, writes:

"The demand for American watches is not gaining now. The reason is, I am informed, because of style, finish, price and terms of credit. They stand well as far as merit goes, but as a general thing the buyer is not willing to pay the price. Then the cases and dials are not so fancy, which counts for much here. It would seem that a much greater portion of this trade could be secured by American watch manufacturers if these points were considered carefully. There is a growing demand for American clocks, which might easily expand if properly worked. That is, better terms of credit granted to reliable houses, and pains taken to cater to the taste of the people in the matter of style and finish."

It seems that the people of the La Guaira (Venezuela) Consular district are pretty fastidious when it comes to the point of buying a watch. The Consul there makes this report: "Few American watches now sold here, the people claiming that they are not 'elegant enough.' Unless American makers offer for sale such sizes and shapes as the trade desires the prospects for sales are not encouraging."

From Consul General Lay of Rio de Janeiro comes a complaint that the American watch sales in Brazil are hampered by smuggling.

"There is extensive smuggling of Swiss watches at Bahia by sailing vessels from Italy," says Mr. Lay. "Recently a local jeweler offered to sell an American watch to the traveling representative of the writer for $2 less than watch cheaper than the landed cost, including duties. It is believed, however, that the American watches in fair competition with Swiss or German watches, especially if the former preferential on American watches is again granted, would enjoy a much larger sale in this market than at present."

Consul David R. Birch, at Bahia, Brazil, says the close trade relations now existing between the Bahia dealers and the American manufacturers, with the assistance given through the periodical visit of the traveling salesman carrying samples, it believed, to represent the best means of continuing and increasing this business. He predicts that American watches will sell better each succeeding year. In the Bahia district ornate or fancy clocks are mostly preferred. The conditions in the Chilian district of Iquique are set forth by Consul Percival Gassett. He writes:

"In gold watches an 18-karat case is preferred, but seldom gold filled ones. Silver, gun metal, and nickel cases are always in demand. As far as American watches are concerned, those of 7 and 15 jewels are mostly sold. The Swiss watches all come in 15 jewels. There is no trade in watches of the dollar Ingersoll type. American watches are well thought of, but trade is declining considerably on account of the competition with French and Swiss watches. The latter are cheaper and yield larger profits to the dealers. Twenty per cent. is said to be the utmost profit that can be made on American watches, but on Swiss timepieces the profit runs from 50 to sometimes 100 per cent. French and Swiss competition is unquestionably hurting American stocks."

Charles L. Latham, Consul at Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, says American watches are favorably regarded, with a steady demand. He advises, however, that "it is hardly probable that full appreciation is yet given the tendency in the United States to secure extreme durability and wear in gold filled goods at frank sacrifice of mere cheapness." He adds that there is ample room for development in his district in the watch and clock lines, and that a better acquaintance on the part of American manufacturers with local merchants would be beneficial. Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Consul at Callao, Peru, states that Swiss watches predominate there, but that an increasing demand exists for bracelet watches of the cheaper grades. American watches are little known in Asuncion, Paraguay, according to the Consul there.

The Consular officer at Yokohama gives some interesting details regarding the watch and clock factory at Yanagishima. It was started in 1892 with an annual output of 5,000 clocks. The making of watches was added three years later. The present production is over 400,000 pieces annually, of which two-thirds represent clocks and the balance watches. More than 700 men are employed, at an average wage of 70 sen, or 35 cents per day. European machinery is used with some Japanese modifications, while the company maintains a school for apprentices. Japan exports no watches, as the local manufacture is inadequate to meet the home demand.

Some of the reports caution American watch and clock makers against adjusting movements to meet changes in climatic conditions in localities like Peru, where the change from Winter to Summer is negligible. In the African trade the natives show a decided preference for bracelet watches. The Consuls stationed in Canada state that the manufacture of watches and clocks in the Dominion is slight, and that the United States has an excellent field there for increased business.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Merchants Association will give a dinner to the sons of members at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on the evening of Tuesday, May 26. Mayor Mitchel is to be one of the speakers and an orchestra and glee club will furnish music for the occasion.

A public hearing on the project to establish a "free port" in this city, similar to those at Hamburg and other European cities, will be had in the Assembly Room of the Merchants Association at 2 P. M., on Thursday, May 14.

SHE'S SORRY FOR MITCHEL.

Mrs. Whitehouse Says Mayor's Suffrage Talk Showed Ignorance.

Mayor Mitchel's speech at the Carnegie Hall suffrage meeting on Saturday night was criticised yesterday by suffragists. Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse of 118 East Fifty-ninth Street, Chairman of the Seventeenth Senatorial District of the Women's Political Union, who said that she spoke for her organization, and also expressed the opinion of all the suffragists in the city, made this statement:

"I wish to say a friendly word in defense of Mayor Mitchel's speech at the suffrage meeting at Carnegie Hall. The audience plainly resented the tone of his speech. I believe, however, in view of the fact that he was our guest, and came willingly to welcome the delegates from all over the State, that he could have had only the most friendly feeling. He was plainly unconscious of the inappropriateness of his remarks. His whole speech show a total ignorance of the facts of woman suffrage and of its ideals.

"He said: 'When enough women want the vote, and want it enough, they will get it. Until then my experience does not lead me to believe that they will suffer materially for the lack of it.'

"This statement alone shows the Mayor's ignorance. Only the other day he vetoed the equal pay bill affecting the salaries of 10,000 women teachers, thereby forcing them to continue at the old unfair scale of wages. However, he signed the same bill for the male teachers. He could never have done this injustice to women if they had been voters. This causes the women teachers to suffer and makes his remarks seem ridiculous.

"Then he said that when women have an 'equal capacity for public service and leadership' there would be an end to the suffrage question. This statement pointedly shows his ignorance of suffrage in any form. If all men were called upon to have an equal capacity for public service and leadership there would be no leaders or there would be but few leaders and no men voters. This can never be. Suffrage is granted that men may elect their leaders and their officials, and women are just as capable, if not more so than men, to do the same thing."

Mrs. Whitehouse's speech ended by saying: "I felt as all of us felt when he had finished. We were sorry for the young man. He seemed very embarrassed, and his statements were only the result of ignorance of the greatest movement in the history of the world. Yes, we all felt sorry for him."

SILVER JUBILEE SERVICES.

Notable Prelates at St. Thomas the Apostle Church.

More than 6,000 members of St. Thomas the Apostle Catholic Church, in West 118th Street, attended the parish's silver jubilee services yesterday morning and evening. A large gathering of notable prelates and clergy occupied chairs in the sanctuary, among them the Right Rev. Louis S. Walsh, Bishop of Portland; the Rev. T. R. Halpin, the Rev. M. D. Lennon, the Rev. P. A. Halpin, the Rev. Father Robert, the Right Rev. J. F. Mooney, Most Rev. Charles H. Gauthier, Archbishop of Ottawa, Canada; the Right Rev. M. J. Lavelle, and the Rev. Arthur J. Scanlon of Dunwoodie Seminary.

The celebration of the parish's twenty-fifth anniversary will last for three days. Yesterday the celebrant of the solemn pontifical mass was Bishop Walsh of Portland and the preacher was the Rev. J. H. McMahon.

St. Thomas the Apostle was started in a loft in 118th Street by the Rev. John J. Keogan, and a few years later land was acquired for the present site, where a small one-story structure was erected. To-day the church has a membership of more than 6,000 and an upper and lower church. The interior of the upper church is one of the most beautiful in New York. A new parochial school is in the process of construction. The Rev. John B. McGrath is the present rector, and his assistants are the Rev. M. A. Scanlon, the Rev. J. J. Boylan, and the Rev. J. V. Abbott.

Plan to Unite Churches.

A plan to consolidate The Church of the Puritans with the Harlem Presbyterian Church, which is without a pastor, was formally ratified at yesterday's service by the congregation of The Church of the Puritans.

Exhibition at Mrs. Harriman's.

The residence of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, 1 East Sixty-ninth Street, will be opened to-day for an exhibition and sale of Edward Willard Deming's Indian paintings, decorative panels, and bronzes. The exhibition will be open for several days.

The Read Test for Tea.

Arguments will be heard on Wednesday and Thursday by Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court, in the suit brought by Carter, Macy & Co., to test the validity of the so-called Read test used by the Government in determining the purity of imported teas. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., counsel for the firm, will maintain that the Read method is not a proper test under the terms of the Tea act of 1897, and should be held illegal. Assistant Attorney General Wempie will seek to show that the present test, supplemented by other processes, is within the law. The indications are that whichever way the court decides an appeal will be taken to the higher court for review. Carter, Macy & Co. failed to upset the legality of the test in proceedings before the Board of General Appraisers two years ago.

Don't Give These Men Money.

A warning has been issued against some Oriental solicitors who are operating in various parts of the country asking for funds for orphanages and missions in Palestine and elsewhere. The men are Kurds, and they come from places in Turkey and Persia. They are intelligent and plausible in manner, and often show references from persons they have been able to delude. Their operations just now are in New England, in the Middle Eastern States, and the Middle West. One was recently arrested in Iowa and subsequently deported, and two others are under arrest, awaiting similar action. The last mentioned admitted having collected nearly $1,500 since their arrival in January.

IN NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON.—For the month ending April 10 there were 4,045 deaths in New Jersey, according to the State Board of Health. This is an increase over the corresponding month last year.

TRENTON.—With both arms and his skull fractured in a fall of twenty feet from a scaffold, Pietro Cilardi of West Morrisville, Penn., is dying in Mercer Hospital here. The man is an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TRENTON.—Raymond Craft, a dog catcher, was severely bitten on the hand, face, arms, and legs by a dog that got away.

NEWARK.—George Schaffer, 14 years old, of 27 Duryee Street, was shot in the left leg yesterday by an unidentified boy. Schaffer had admonished the Italian boy not to throw stones.

ORANGE.—The leading banks of the Oranges have agreed to establish their own clearing house, the Orange National Bank acting in that capacity. The arrangement will go into effect on June 1. The banks in the agreement besides the Orange National are the Second National of Orange, the Mutual Trust Company of Orange, the People's Bank, the East Orange Bank, and the Essex County Trust Company of East Orange, and the First National Bank of West Orange.

NEWARK.—The Rev. James P. Poels, who recently resigned as pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, to-day was a guest at a reception at which the congregation gave him a gold chalice and paten, valued at $800. He will sail for Europe with his sister and niece on Tuesday, to spend his remaining days in Holland.

HACKENSACK.—Mrs. Grace Deer of Preston Street, Ridgefield Park, has obtained an absolute divorce from Henry M. Deer. He and his brother, C. Bert Deer, were co-respondents in the divorce suit of County Clerk C. F. Thompson.

HACKENSACK.—Booker T. Washington will speak here to-morrow night at a meeting in a movement to establish a home for negro children in Bergen County. William M. Johnson will preside.

PLAINFIELD.—Police Chief Kelly returned here to-night from Chicago, bringing with him "Ice Wagon" Charles Connors, who was indicted for robbing the home of E. R. Ackerman of $12,000 in jewelry on Jan. 3. Mr. Ackerman recovered a pearl necklace valued at $10,000.

CONSOLIDATED GAS EARNED $8,487,804

That Net Income for 1913 Left $2,498,814 After Dividends Had Been Declared.

TOTAL SURPLUS $15,031,544

Public Service Board Reports Year's Financial Returns of Parent Company and Its Subsidiaries.

The Public Service Commission has collected and published statistics of the financial result of the operations of the Consolidated Gas Company and the gas and electric companies controlled by it for 1913. From these it appears that the Consolidated had a total operating revenue of $14,155,419.54, an increase over 1912 of $153,690.21. Against this had to be written off operating expenses of $9,768,287.46, an increase of $103,177.06, and to it had to be added non-operating income of $6,183,265.24, which was $25,710.86 less than in 1912.

This resulted in the Consolidated having for 1912 a net corporate income of $8,487,804.99, which after the dividends on its bonds and capital stock had been distributed left a surplus for the year of $2,498,814.99, and a total surplus of $15,031,544.24.

The New York Edison Company in 1913 had an operating revenue of $23,011,194.60, and operating expenses of $9,200,243.53, leaving an operating income of $12,416,585.80. With a non-operating income of $1,250,561.78, and after certain deductions for rents and so on had been made, a net corporate income of $9,468,641.34 was reached. This after dividends had been distributed and the former surplus had been added, resulted in a surplus of $29,614,703.65 at the end of the year.

The Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Company, which manufactures a large part of the gas used by the Consolidated, reported an operating revenue of $5,587,612.21, an increase over 1912 of $1,586,996.60. Its operating expenses were $3,647,527.78, an increase of $1,187,865.30, and there was also a non-operating revenue of $3,425.79, an increase of $653.91. This resulted in a net corporate income of $922,120.58, an increase of $252,998.04, and a surplus at the end of the year of $1,824,551.94, an increase of $307,511.81.

The New Amsterdam Gas Company increased its operating revenue by $144,884.50 to $2,929,124.94, and cut down its operating expenses by $83,469.05 to $1,555,936.62. With a non-operating income of $94,499.80 its net corporate income was $136,637.62, which took the place of the $50,915.47 deficit of 1912. As the company had at the beginning of 1913 an accumulated deficit of $3,221,250.45, the result of its year was to reduce this to $3,113,172.25.

The United Electric Light and Power Company also reduced an old deficit. This stood at the beginning of 1913 at $220,834.56, and as a result of the year's operations was reduced to $38,441.57. This was done by earning an operating revenue of $2,914,307.01, an increase of $313,158.25; operating expenses of $1,374,258.44, an increase of $171,777.51, and a non-operating income of $12,482.91. This resulted in a net corporate income of $632,611.76, an increase of $54,079.51 over the preceding year.

The other companies controlled by the Consolidated Gas Company, the New York and Queens Gas Company showed a net corporate income of $20,845.76 and a surplus at the end of the year of $108,374.16; the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company a net corporate income of $233,506.03 and a surplus of $675,409.14, and the Standard Gas Light Company a net corporate income of $509,338.03, a decrease of $27,192.33, and a decrease in its surplus of $43,303.17 to $659,742.46.

The Northern Union Gas Company, the Central Union Gas Company and the New York Mutual Gas Light Company also showed decreases in net corporate income. The Northern Union net corporate income of $214,448.68 was $161,425.76 less than in 1912, and its surplus was decreased by $144,608.48. The Central Union's net corporate income of $684,621.62 was $70,750.73 less than in the former year, but its surplus was $277,954.95 more, and the New York Mutual also increased its surplus by $33,448.76, although its net corporate income fell off by $7,373.22 to $364,199.17.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch office, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to:

13,007. EQUIPMENT FOR CEMENT FACTORY.—A Consul in a Latin-American country reports that there is a scheme on foot to establish a cement factory in his district, proper material for the manufacture of cement having been discovered in adjacent lands.

13,008. ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND TRAMWAYS.—A concession has been granted lately by a foreign Government for the construction of an electric light and tramway system for a certain city. The concession carries with it the privilege of utilizing certain falls which are estimated to furnish 12,000 horse power at all times of the year for motor power, the current to be transmitted by cable over a distance of about 60 miles. It is likely that, aside from the supplies that will be furnished direct by the persons who will undertake the construction of the plant and lines, there will be various articles that will be supplied by local firms from time to time on orders from the concessionaires.

13,009. HOTEL EQUIPMENT.—A report from a Consul states that persons are considering the establishment of a new hotel in a seaport of 4,000 inhabitants, and would be interested in communications from firms in the United States handling these supplies: Beds, washstands, furniture, table linen, electrical fixtures, plumbing fixtures, bar outfit, wines, liquors, cigars, cigarettes, and fancy foodstuffs.

13,010. TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES.—A firm in a European city desires to correspond with Am. exporters of typewriter ribbons, carbon papers, ink, and other stationers' supplies.

13,011. LARD, EDIBLE FATS, AND CANNED MEATS.—A business firm desires to receive offers from Am. exporters of lard, edible fats, and canned meats.

13,012. PORTABLE HOUSES.—A foreign business man and real estate operator wishes to get in touch with American mfrs. of portable houses, such houses to be built according to plans in separate parts which can be readily assembled at such places as it may be desired to erect the houses. This person is in the market for 5 to 12 of such houses at prices ranging from $2,000 to $5,000 each.

13,013. PRESSED METAL FLOWER POTS.—A South African hardware firm, which makes a specialty of nurserymen's supplies, wishes to correspond with American mfrs. of pressed metal flower pots.

13,014. DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND SUPPLIES.—A leading dentist desires to receive catalogues and price lists of Am. mfrs. of dental instruments and supplies.

13,015. RAILWAY SUPPLIES AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.—A commercial house in a European city is desirous of making agency connections with Am. mfrs. of railway supplies and machinery of all kinds.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light to mod. s. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; mod. s. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; mod. e. and s. e. winds.

Ala., Miss., La.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; prob. showers; mod. s. winds.

East. Tex.—Showers Mon. and prob. Tues.; fresh s. winds.

Iowa, West. Tex., Mo., Utah, Okl., N. and S. Dak., Neb., Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ark., Tenn., Ky.—Cloudy, prob. showers Mon. and Tues.

Ohio, Ind.—Prob. fair Mon. and Tues.; fresh s. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; fresh s. and s. w. winds.

Lower Mich., Wis.—Cloudy Mon., preceded by showers. Tues. fair; fresh s. and s. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Mon. Tues. prob. fair; fresh shifting winds.

Minn.—Cloudy Mon., preceded by showers in n. e. Tues. fair; mod. variable winds.

WILL MILK COME DOWN?

Less Is Paid for It on Unfounded Fear of Imports.

Handlers of milk and its allied products, as well as big consumers in New York, are considerably at sea as to the effect on the domestic output pricewise as a result of the listing of milk, cream, and condensed products on the free list of the new tariff. Although the law has been operative seven months, actual importations from Canada and other foreign countries have been negligible thus far. Whether such will continue to be the case is what is troubling many in the trade. This uncertainty also is reflected in the case of butter and cheese, which carry reduced rates of customs duties in the present law.

The large milk companies doing business in New York and adjacent territory, in making up their Spring and Summer buying schedule, have made a 10 cent reduction on milk for April, May, and July, with a 5 cent reduction later on. The June price alone remains unchanged. It was said yesterday that the general effort among milk buyers has been to be on the safe side and to offer prices for the six months' schedule low enough to protect themselves from serious loss. This is shown in the case of the Borden's Condensed Milk Company, which sets the pace for future milk price contracts over a considerable territory, in making the reductions over last year's prices noted above.

When it is considered that conditions in the milk trade last Spring and Summer enabled this firm to pay, besides its premiums for clean, rich milk, a bonus of 7 cents over schedule prices from April to July and 11 cents in August and September to Eastern suppliers, it will be seen that the new schedule makes a greater allowance for the reduced tariff than would appear from a comparison of this year's and last year's original milk prices. While milk producers' organizations have fought the lower schedules hard, and in fact are still fighting them in some sections, and standing firm for a higher minimum guarantee, the indications are that the great majority of milk buyers have secured all the milk they require at their original contract prices.

Well-informed persons hold to the belief that the large milk and cream companies can afford, if disposed, to make material reductions to the retail trade, especially in view of the lower prices they are paying for the raw products. It was said yesterday that the ultimate consumer may be helped shortly by a drop of a cent or so per quart, but that the real relief from the present high prices hangs largely on the question whether heavy imports from abroad come into this market.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—F. L. Anker & Co.; F. L. Anker, cloaks, suits; Wallick.
ATLANTA—Keely Co.; C. F. Cantrell, silks, trimmings; 69 5 Av.
ATLANTA—Olsan Co.; B. Olsan, dresses, skirts; Room 1,813, 15 E. 26th.
AUGUSTA—Andrews Bros. Co.; G. W. Andrews, domestics, notions, ribbons; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterle, dry goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Foatley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON.—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1,261 Bwy.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; W. A. Parsons, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; G. H. McDonald, notions, cloaks; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—The Fair; F. Wise, white goods, linens, hdkfs., fancy goods; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, ladies' neckwear, jewelry, leather goods; 520 Bwy.
CHICAGO—S. Herzog & Co. J. Batavia, Fall waists, dresses, suits; 43 W. 27th.
CLEVELAND—Sally Co.; Miss H. Tyroler, waists; A. Aarons, children's coats, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; J. D. Newman, dry goods; 320 Church.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss C. Grauman, cloaks, suits, waists; 71 W. 23d.
KANKAKEE, Ill.—J. Gelino & Sons; C. N. Gelina, general mdse.; Park Av.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; C. B. Hubbell, clothing, furn. goods; 25 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; H. Jacoby, waists, muslin underwear; G. Grand, notions, ribbons, fancy goods; 60 W. 23d.
LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson, Norton Co.; G. P. Walton, linens, hdkfs.; 72 Leonard.
MILWAUKEE—Ed Schuster & Co.; N. Jiran, gloves, laces, neckwear; 116 W. 32d.
PEORIA—The B. & M.; F. M. Bloom, ready to wear, 1,199 Bwy.; Cumberland.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; F. Wachenheimer, men's clothing; L. C. Moses, china, toys, pictures; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Bros.; Miss K. G. Moffatt, millinery; Miss Wollaston, millinery; 200 5th Av.; Collingwood.
PROVIDENCE—Blanchard, Young & Co.; C. W. Young, stationery, men's neckwear, novelties; Wellington.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay, & Curr Co.; Miss A. Mansfield, muslin underwear, silk petticoats; 432 4th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—Devoe Smart Shop; Miss A. R. Devoe, ladies' wear; Great Northern.
SAN FRANCISCO—Bloomingdale's Inc.; H. Lyon, hosiery, underwear; 50 Union Sq.; Park Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; C. W. Moore, dress goods, silks; 50 Union Square.
SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

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Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The influence exerted upon business and finance by the sudden and favorable turn which the Mexican situation took last week should not be measured solely by the change for the better in this one matter. Important as is the well-founded hope of peace in and with Mexico in the place of war, there have been other matters which have loomed even larger as factors in the financial and business outlook, some of which have been collaterally affected favorably by the course of events in Mexico and in our relations with that troubled country. For a full week the attention of the financial community was removed from practically all other matters and riveted upon the stirring events which led us to the very verge of war with Mexico. When the acuteness of that situation was relieved and the way was marked out for a peaceful settlement of the issues between this country and our southern neighbor Wall Street once again began giving its attention to other matters.

But it was with a somewhat changed viewpoint that the financial community regarded many of the things over which it had previously been feeling concern, or about which it had had misgivings. The sharp reversal of the outlook in respect to the Mexican problem showed how speedily even a very gloomy outlook could become a hopeful one. This very naturally caused count to be taken of the possibility that some of the things which had caused forebodings would fail to bear out the worst which had been thought likely regarding them. This was a change in the onlookers rather than in the scene itself, but it had practically the same effect. It contributed to the more hopeful frame of mind, which found reflection in the abrupt rise followed by the further more leisurely advance which occurred in the stock market last week.

The change, however, was not solely a psychological one even as applied to the matters in no way directly related to the many-sided Mexican problem. Rightly or wrongly, it came to be believed in the financial district to a greater extent than previously that the attention of the Administration, and of Congress, had been sufficiently distracted from such questions as fresh corporation legislation to lessen the chances of such proposals being carried to completion, at least at this session of Congress. It must also be recorded as one of the factors contributing to the present state of Wall Street opinion that more came to accept the view—or, should it be said, the hope—that further obstacles will be put in the way of new legislation and of an extension of other Governmental activities in matters relating to business by a change in the political complexion of Congress.

Side by side with this, confidence has been increased in the success of the railroads' appeal for an increase in rates. Both of these considerations made easier the recovery which found its mainspring in the spectacular change which came in the Mexican situation at a time when nine men out of ten in the financial community had made up their minds that war was inevitable. All through last week it was recognized that the mediation plan had serious difficulties to overcome, and it was with reserve that the prediction of a satisfactory settlement of the whole Mexican problem was accepted, but there was no doubt about the hopeful view which the stock market and the financial community at large took of the outcome. The reserve which was felt was perhaps best reflected in the cautious character of the recovery which occurred in the bond market, where the upturn from the shock caused by the seizure of Vera Cruz was slow, although the tendency toward improvement was clearly marked. The abruptness of the advance in the stock market last Monday and Tuesday gave expression to the same feeling in less reserved fashion.

It was found when a resurvey of the trade position was taken after ordinary news again began to receive attention that no very tangible progress had been made toward increased commercial activity. Some evidence nevertheless was presented that during recent weeks there had at least been further application of the cure called for by the conditions complained of by the business world. Railroad statements for March which have been coming to hand for a week show in many instances increased reduction in expenses, which supplied gains in net earnings even in cases where gross failed to show any expansion. That, it is true, is one-sided improvement, but it is improvement which addresses itself to the point at which recent railroad returns have been weakest. This, no doubt, was accomplished by emergency measures which have their disadvantages, although they may fairly be regarded as a necessary preliminary to the better conditions which are hoped for at no very distant date.

Of the ordinary factors bearing upon business at large the two most important at the present juncture no doubt are the crop prospects and the relations of Government to business. The former remain excellent. It is a matter of no small moment in this respect that no impairment seems to have occurred since the publication of the very excellent Government crop report issued nearly a month ago. So far as the relations of Government to business are concerned there is, if Wall Street is right in its estimate, less chance now than there was two months ago, or even two weeks ago, that trade will be harassed unduly either through the exercise of existing regulatory powers or by the enactment of new legislation. If the rate increase is allowed one of the premises upon which this view is predicated will be converted from hope into realization. The test of the other assumption lies further in the future.

It must be allowed that such change for the better as has overtaken financial sentiment has not yet been translated into action, for there is still very little disposition manifested to engage in any new undertakings, or even to expand in any way the activities of existing enterprises. The demand for the product of manufacturing plants is not great enough to encourage any efforts looking to enlarged production. We are in a period of conservation and of economizing and not of expansion and free expenditure, but even under these conditions the business of the country is great. If profits were normally commensurate with the existing volume of trade there would be really not much ground for complaint. But with many industries and conspicuously so with the transportation industry, profits have not borne their proper relation to the volume of product. The railroad statements of recent months show that. It was shown, too, by last week's quarterly statement of the Steel Corporation. That told of reduced profits as clearly as it did of smaller volume of trade.

This is a phase of the situation which calls for readjustment quite apart from the major question of a change for the better in the volume of trade. At the moment a change in the wages of steel employes is not much spoken of, but it is one of the means of adjustment which has been much thought of. It is to be hoped that it can be avoided. There are readjustments in other directions which may do away with the likelihood of a general lowering of wages in this important industry. The opportunity for one such adjustment is offered in the railroad rate case, for with their rates increased the railroads would undoubtedly be in a position to patronize the steel trade to a much larger extent than at present. That would go a long way toward removing ground for discussing wage cuts in that industry. Already there has been enough liquidation of labor to make labor at least in some important lines more efficient than it was. The cure is at work. The full accomplishment of the desired end will call for time, the exact duration of which cannot be clearly foreseen, but that it is already within sight is suggested by the more hopeful view which Wall Street is coming to take of the prospects for the future.

BETTER FEELING IN PARIS.

Optimism Here and in London Brightens Bourse—Closes Dull.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 3.—Optimism in New York and the satisfaction of London over the Ulster situation succeeded in sweeping the Bourse's gloom away last week. The market opened stronger, but those who had been bullish on rentes were disappointed by election results and threw over their holdings, which had a depressing effect on all other departments.

The approach of settlement day caused a scramble among the bears, and prices rose conspicuously, but later the default of some large speculators caused heavy sales, and the bears took advantage of this, wiping out almost the entire week's gains.

The Bourse closed lifeless. Liquidation was mostly to the advantage of the bulls, with money at 2 per cent. on the parquet and 3½ per cent. in the coulisses. The borrowing of stock by those who had assumed a bearish position was evident, particularly in the case of the securities of Russian industrials and banks, as well as those of the Banque de Paris et les Pays Bas, and Brazilian rails.

Grecian and Turkish securities sold lower on war rumors once more current.

Except for Central Pacific 4s, which had been acting with some uncertainty, American rails were strong. Copper stocks, however, were generally below New York parity. The quotations on Brazilian rails indicated the nervousness of the holders following rumors regarding the Brazilian loan. They seemed to have been strongly manipulated.

The private discount rate was 2¾, and the London check 25.14.

WALL STREET RULES BERLIN.

Boerse Governed by Fluctuations Here—Mexico Chief Factor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 3.—The Boerse's ups and downs during the week followed closely the fluctuations on the New York Exchange. At first came a strong upward movement, based upon the good prospect of mediation of the Mexican difficulty. But Mexican securities broke sharply upon the announcement of the suspension of interest on the irrigation loan and the stoppage of traffic over the Tehuantepec Railway.

The market weakened owing to Canadian Pacific's heavy decline in New York. Iron and steel shares declined sharply upon bad trade reports.

The market later rallied strongly along the whole line, in sympathy with the upward movement in New York. Even the unfavorable report of the United States Steel Corporation failed to have a markedly depressing effect on our iron and steel stocks, but reduced profits in German coals flattened prices again.

The market flattened toward its close. It was stimulated especially by reports from New York indicating a steady improvement in the American business situation.

Steamship shares closed higher, owing to the expectation that the conference being held at Cologne would result in a satisfactory pooling agreement. Iron and steel shares mostly lost ground, while electrical stocks ruled higher. Money continued easy and abundant. The Reichsbank's return made a very favorable impression.

LONDON BRACES UP.

Better Ulster and Mexican Outlook Restores Optimism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 3.—Revived hopes of a speedy settlement of the difficulties in Ulster and the pause in your Mexican campaign caused a perceptible increase in confidence and optimism in the markets last week. Small investment buying was renewed, but general business continued stagnant pending the actual settlements.

After the holiday, yesterday's markets were quiet, American securities being slightly depressed owing to the failure of a broker who had large holdings therein. Argentine rails were weak because wet weather in that country injured and delayed the maize crop. Oil shares of the Egyptian group were steady, after a fall in prices due to water being struck in the wells.

The money market was decidedly easier after the turn of the month. But, owing to the fact that the market has £3,500,000 to repay to the Bank of England next week, no great plethora of money is expected immediately. A keen Russian and French demand for bar gold is looked for, hence the discount rate was firm at 2½ per cent.

Undercurrents are making for better markets for stocks as soon as the Continental demand for gold is satisfied and money is really easy again. But at present the brokers on the Exchange are all very idle.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 27	1.02	1.01⅝	96½	95⅞
April 28	...	...	96¾	95½
April 29	1.01½	1.01	95½	94⅞
April 30	1.01	1.00⅞	95⅛	95
May 1	1.02¼	1.01⅝	95⅛	94⅝
May 2	...	...	94⅜	94½
Week's range	1.02¼	1.00⅞	96½	94½

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 27	93¼	92⅜	87⅞	86⅞	83⅛	82⅜
April 28	92⅝	92⅛	86⅜	86⅛	83⅛	82⅝
April 29	92⅜	91⅝	86⅞	85⅝	83⅛	84⅞
April 30	92	91⅝	86	85½	83⅛	84½
May 1	93	92⅛	86⅜	85⅝	85⅛	84⅝
May 2	92⅞	92	85⅜	85¼	84⅝	84¼
Week's range	93⅛	91⅝	87⅛	85⅛	86⅜	84⅛

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 27	66¼	65	65¼	64½	65	64⅜
April 28	65	64	64⅝	63⅝	64¼	63⅜
April 29	64½	63½	64⅜	63⅝	64	63¼
April 30	63⅞	62⅜	64⅛	63⅝	64½	63½
May 1	64⅞	63⅝	65	64⅜	64⅞	64⅛
May 2	64¾	64	64⅜	64⅛	64½	64⅞
Week's range	66¼	62⅜	65⅛	63⅝	65	63½

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 27	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	36¼	35⅞
April 28	37⅛	36⅜	37¼	37	35⅞	35⅜
April 29	37¼	36½	37⅛	36⅜	36	35½
April 30	37	36½	37⅛	36⅝	36¼	35⅞
May 1	37¼	36⅜	37⅜	36⅞	36	35⅜
May 2	37¼	36⅜	37¼	36⅞	35⅞	35½
Week's range	37⅜	36¼	37⅜	36⅜	36¼	35¼

Provisions.

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 27	10.00	9.92	10.20	10.10
April 28	9.95	9.85	10.10	10.05
April 29	9.92	9.77	10.10	9.92
April 30	9.90	9.80	10.07	9.95
May 1	9.97	9.85	10.15	10.02
May 2	9.87	9.85	10.02	10.00
Week's range	10.00	9.77	10.20	9.92

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 27	10.92	10.90	11.10	11.05
April 28	10.90	10.85	11.07	11.02
April 29	10.85	10.77	11.05	10.97
April 30	10.87	10.80	11.07	10.97
May 1	10.95	10.85	11.12	11.02
May 2	10.85	10.85	11.02	11.02
Week's range	10.95	10.77	11.12	10.97

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 27	19.90	19.75	20.10	19.90
April 28	19.70	19.55	19.95	19.87
April 29	19.55	19.32	19.95	19.70
April 30	19.55	19.50	19.92	19.70
May 1	19.50	19.42	19.97	19.72
May 2	...	...	19.72	19.67
Week's range	19.90	19.50	20.10	19.67

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
April 27	12.68	12.56	12.60	12.53	11.78	11.71
April 28	12.66	12.48	12.61	12.41	11.78	11.70
April 29	12.70	12.57	12.52	12.40	11.80	11.70
April 30	12.61	12.51	12.45	12.32	11.79	11.67
May 1	12.56	12.50	12.38	12.28	11.71	11.62
May 2	12.56	12.48	12.30	12.19	11.62	11.52
Wk's range	12.70	12.48	12.61	12.19	11.80	11.52

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended May 2, 1914.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Alaska Gold	25¾	27⅜	25¼	26⅛
18,570	Amal. Cop.	70¼	73⅜	70⅛	72⅝
100	Am. B. Sug.	21	21⅝	21	21¾
4,730	Am. Can	26⅜	27⅝	24⅝	26⅜
200	Am. C. & F.	47⅜	49	46¼	49
1,730	Am. Ice Sec.	29⅝	31⅛	28⅞	31
3,110	Am. S. & R.	59½	63⅛	59	62¾
190	Am. S. Ref.	100¼	102⅝	100¼	102½
10	Am. T. & T.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
380	An. Cop. Co.	33	34½	32⅝	33
280	Atch. Top. & Santa Fe	94	95⅝	94	95⅜
600	Balt. & Ohio	88¼	91⅜	88¼	90½
190	Beth. Steel	39½	41½	39½	40⅝
940	B. R. T.	89½	92⅜	89½	91⅝
80	Can. Pac.	22	22	19	22
12,480	Can. Pac.	102¾	104⅝	187¼	193⅝
5,370	Cent. L. Co.	35¼	36	34½	35⅝
1,500	Ches. & O.	51⅛	53⅜	51⅛	52⅝
20	Chi. G. W.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,230	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	97½	99½	97	98⅝
50	Chi. & Nor.	132¾	132¾	132½	132¾
100	Chino Cop.	39⅜	40	39½	40
900	Col. F. & I.	28	28	24	28
20	Con. Gas	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜
250	Corn P. Ref.	9	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜
140	Dist. Sec.	16¼	16¼	15⅜	16
2,490	Erie	27	28⅛	26⅝	28½
120	Erie 1st pf.	42¾	43⅜	42¾	43½
20	Gen. Elect.	143	143	143	143
420	G. North. pf.	120½	123⅜	120	123⅜
240	Int.-Met. Tr. ctfs.	14	14¾	14	14¾
2,300	In.-Met. pf.	58½	62⅜	58⅝	62
5,150	Lehigh Val.	136	139⅝	138½	138½
3,190	Mex. Pet.	68	68	61	67¾
20	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½
18,490	Mo. Pacific	20	20	15¼	19⅝
220	Nev. C. Cop.	14½	14⅞	13½	13⅝
4,080	N. Y. C.	86⅝	90	86	92½
2,780	N. Y. N. H. & H.	68¼	71	67⅝	69⅝
180	N. Y. Ont. & Western	26¼	26¼	26¼	25½
100	Norf. & W.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
180	North. Pac.	108⅜	111⅛	107⅞	111¼
10	Pac. Mail	24	24	24	24
600	Penn. Rail.	109⅝	111½	109½	110⅛
10	Pitts. Coal	20	20	20	20
50	Press. S. Car	42⅜	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛
50	Ray C. Cop.	20¾	21	20⅝	20⅝
64,020	Reading	158⅞	164½	158⅝	163⅝
30	Rep. I. & S.	22¾	22¾	22⅜	22½
680	Rock I. Co.	3¼	3½	2½	2⅞
190	R. I. C. pf.	5¼	5½	4¾	4⅝
100	R. (M.) C.	7¼	8¼	7¼	8¼
20	S. A. L. pf.	54	54	54	54
8,150	South. Pac.	89¼	92⅝	88½	91⅝
140	So. R. Ext.	23⅜	25	23⅜	25
210	Tenn. Cop.	33	34½	33	34½
10	Texas Co.	142¼	142¼	142¼	142¼
270	Third Ave.	38¾	40¾	38¾	40¼
40,760	Union Pac.	151¼	156⅞	151	155⅝
430	U. S. Rub.	55	57⅛	53¾	56⅝
70,040	U. S. Steel	57⅜	59⅞	57	59
150	U. S. S. pf.	107⅞	109½	107⅜	109
1,040	Utah Cop.	52⅝	55	51¾	53⅜
20	Va.-C. Chem.	26	26⅞	25	26⅜
120	Wabash pf.	7	7	7	7
30	Wabash pf.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
70	West. U. T.	59½	61¼	59½	61¼
550	W. E. & M.	71⅝	75	71⅞	74⅞

273,750

To Talk for Civil Service Reform.

The annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform Association will be held at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street, on May 18. Addresses will be made by Henry Moskowitz of the Municipal Civil Service Commission and Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
Apr. 27	1¾@2	1¾	3	3½	3¾
Apr. 28	1¾@2	1¾	2½@3	3 @3¼	3½@3¾
Apr. 29	1½@2	1¾	2½@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½
Apr. 30	1½@1¾	1¾	2½@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½
May 1	1½@1¾	1¾	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾	3 @3¼
Week's range:					
High	2	1¾	3	3¼	3¾
Low	1½	1¾	2¼	2½	3
Same week last year:					
High	3	3	4	4	4½
Low	2	2¼	3¾	4	4¼
Year to date:					
High	10	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
Low	1½	1¾	2¼	2½	3
Same period last year:					
High	7	5¾	6¼	6	6
Low	2	2½	3½	3¾	4

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	London. 3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
April 27	2 9-16	2½ @2¾	2½	2¾
April 28	2½	2½ @2¾	2½	2½
April 29	2½	2 11-16@2¾	2½	2¾
April 30	2½	2 9-16 @2¾	2½	2¾
May 1	2½	2½ @2 9-16	2½	2¾
May 2	2½	@2 9-16	2½	2¾

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	3	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of France	3½	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Germany	4	Feb. 5, 1914
Bank of Belgium	4	Jan. 30, 1914
Bank of Austria	4	Mar. 12, 1914
Bank of Italy	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	4	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Russia	5	Apr. 1, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Norway	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	3½	Mar. 23, 1914
Bank of Bengal	5	May 1, 1914
Bank of Bombay	6	Jan. 15, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	60 Days. Close.	Close.	Cable. Close.
April 27	$4.8765	$4.8755	$4.8765	$4.85¼	$4.8700
April 28	4.8775	4.8765	4.8765	4.85¼	4.8785
April 29	4.8755	4.8740	4.8745	4.85¼	4.8770
April 30	4.8750	4.8745	4.8750	4.85¼	4.8750
May 1	4.8760	4.8750	4.8760	4.85¼	4.8785
May 2	4.8760	4.8755	4.8755	4.85¼	4.8785

Week's range—

	Demand	60 Days.	Cable.
High	$4.8775	$4.85¼	$4.8790
Low	4.8740	4.85¼	4.8750
Same week last year—			
High	4.8685	4.8345	4.8715
Low	4.8605	4.83	4.8695
From Jan. 1—			
High	4.8775	4.8340	4.8790
Low	4.8535	4.82	4.8555
Same period last year—			
High	4.88	4.8380	4.8870
Low	4.8570	4.8185	4.8630

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
April 27	Par	*20c	20c	*10c
April 28	Par	*20c	*20c	*10c
April 29	Par	*20c	*30c	*10c
April 30	Par	*20c	*25c	*10c
May 1	Par	*15c	*30c	*10c
May 2	Par	*15c	*30c	*10c

*Premium.

EXCHANGE IN LONDON—GOLD.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin. M. P.	Madrid.	Lisbon.
April 27	25 16½	20 48	6.25	18.00
April 28	25 16½	20 48	6.16	18.00
April 29	25 15½	20 48	6.15	18.00
April 30	25 15	20 48	6.20	18.00
May 1	25 14¾	20 47⅛	6.10	18.00
May 2	25 18¾	20 47⅛	6.10	18.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bar Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
April 27	77 9⅜	76 4½	27 3-16
April 28	77 9½	76 4½	27¼
April 29	77 9½	76 4½	27⅛
April 30	77 9½	76 4½	27⅛
May 1	77 9½	76 4½	27 3-16
May 2	77 9½	76 4½	27 3-16

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.
April 27	74 7-16	86f	76½	86
April 28	74⅜	86f 50c	76½	86
April 29	75 1-16	86f 02½c	76½	86⅛
April 30	75⅜	87f 02½c	76½	86⅛
May 1	...	86f 75c	76½	86⅛
May 2	75¼	86f 75c	76	86⅛

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the New York curb market for the week ended Saturday, May 2, 1914:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1,700	Brit.-A. Tob.	22½	21½	22¼	+ ⅜
4,100	B.-A. T. new	22⅜	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅜
32	Int. R. T. cts.	7	6¾	7	- ⅛
305	Kelly S. Tire.	55	52	53	..
15	Kelly S. T. pf.	137	137	137	+ 2
5,800	Max. Motors..	9⅜	8	9	+ 1
3,630	Max. M. 1 pf.	41	34¼	40	+ 5¼
3,200	Max. M. 2 pf.	15⅜	12½	15	+ 3½
1,200	Pueblo S. & R.	2¼	2 1-16	2 1-16	-1-16
4,700	Riker-H., new	9½	8⅝	9	+ ½
2,200	Savoy Oil	8½	7⅝	8	- 2
100	Ster. G. w. l.	6½	6½	6½	..
100	Tob. Prod. pf.	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
3,800	Un. Cigar St.	88	85½	87⅝	+ 4½
18,520	U. P. S. Corp.	4⅞	3¼	4⅝	+ ⅝
21,530	Way. O. & G.	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ⅛
205	Willys Overl.	62	60	62½	+ 2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

5,500	A.-A. O., new.	15⅞	15⅜	16⅜	— 1⅜
166	Atlantic Ref.	625	600	625	-27
125	Buckeye P. L.	145	139	145	- 6
210	Contin'l Oil	225	205	225	-20
250	Crescent P. L.	53	48	51½	- 2½
10	Cumb. P. L.	55	55	55	- 5
39	Eureka P. L.	285	253	285	-10
32	Galena S. Oil.	175	168½	175	- 6
105	Indiana P. L.	141	136	141	- 4
180	Nat. Transit.	41	38	41	- 2¼
91	N. Y. Transit.	275	263	275	-13
170	North. P. L.	117	106	116	-12
3,950	Ohio Oil	176	162	176	-15
159	Pierce Oil	87	80	87	-10
1,415	Prairie O. & G.	471	407	470	-65
63	Solar Refin'g.	315	298	315	-20
345	South. P. Oil.	296	285	295	-19
185	South. P. L.	240	217	237	-10
45	S. W. P. P. L.	150	143	150	-10
2,525	S. O. of Cal.	320	288	320	-37
415	S. O. of Ind.	486	450	482	-32
2	S. O. of Neb.	290	290	290	-25
4,260	S. O. of N. Y.	227	209	228	-20
630	S. O. of N. J.	418	396	416	-16
49	S. O. of Ohio.	410	383	410	-30
245	S. O. of Kan.	490	420	490	-45
70	S. O. of Ky.	274	258	274	-23
889	Union T. Line.	88	77	88	-12
975	Vacuum Oil.	232	215	232	-20

RAILROAD.

22,000	U. Pac. rts.	29¼	27⅝	29¼	— ⅝

UTILITY.

35,000	U. Cig. S. rts.	3⅞	2	3½	..

MINING.

1,500	*Beaver Con.	28	27	27	— 1
2,500	Boston Mont..	9	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
3,400	Braden Cop.	8½	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
1,500	Brit. Col. Cop.	2	1½	2	+ ½
1,800	Buf. Mines	1⅝	1 1-16	1¼	+ ⅛
1,500	Can. C. w. l.	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	..
4,000	Can. Gold Sti.	7	6	7	- ⅛
3,000	Can. Gold S.	7	7	7	..
3,600	*Caribou Cob.	69	67	68	..
8,000	Con. C. M.	1 11-16	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
6,300	Ely Con.	3	2	3	..
500	*Florence	57	52	55	+ 3
8,000	Gold Hill.	11-16	⅝	11-16	+ 1⅛
4,500	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1 7-16	..
1,750	G.-Can. new.	33½	25¾	30	+ 7
32,500	G. C. M. & S.	7½	6½	7	+ 1
35,000	*Jumbo Ext.	28	24	25	..
3,700	Kerr Lake.	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
1,920	La Rose C.	7 7-16	1 5-16	1⅝	..
1,800	Mason Val.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	- ⅛

NOTICE.

The Junta Geral of the District of Ponta Delgada

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Notify that the Junta Geral at their ordinary session on 29th January of the current year, having resolved on subsidizing an individual, enterprise or company,

TO ESTABLISH

In This Island an Hotel

to contain the minimum of 40 rooms and the requisite dependencies that are indispensable in establishments of this order, open a Tender for the term of 90 days counted from the first publication of this Notice in the Official Gazette, (March 11, 1914.) it being incumbent upon the applicants to declare in their proposals that they will conform themselves to the condition of the Tender at foot, following their proposals the indications referred to in the programme of the said Tender.

For general knowledge of the present Notice and others of like tenor have been issued and posted in customary places, published in local papers, in the Official Gazette, and in another paper in the Capital of the Republic, as well as in the Dailies of London, New York and Lucerne.

Office of the Junta Geral of the District of Ponta Delgada, February 27th, 1914.

(Sigd.) Pedro Correa Machado, Secretary to the Executive Committee.

(Sigd.) Luiz d'Athayde Corte Real Estrella, President.

Any information in regard to the above will be cheerfully given by Mr. A. S. Gouvea, No. 17 State St., N. Y. C.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE BUSINESS SITUATION

THE FINANCIAL AGE

2 Rector Street, New York.

On News Stands—10 Cents a Copy.

Franklin TRUST CO.

Main Office, 166 MONTAGUE STREET
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK
ACTS IN EVERY FIDUCIARY CAPACITY

COLUMBIA KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $3,000,000

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society 4½%

Founded 1888. Under supervision of New York State Banking Department. Savings shares accounts of $10 or more opened on or before May 31st earn from June 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A. 2 Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD Company, Office of the Secretary.

To the holders of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company coupon and registered Unified Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, issued under the mortgage dated November 16, 1909:

New York, April 14, 1914.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, by action of its Stockholders and Directors, has closed its Unified Four Per Cent. Gold Mortgage, dated November 16, 1909, and no additional issue of Bonds can hereafter be made under that mortgage.

At the same meetings the Stockholders and Directors authorized a new General Unified Mortgage practically similar to the closed mortgage in terms and authorized amount, except that Bonds issued thereunder, instead of being limited to a maximum interest rate of 4 per cent., can be issued in series bearing different rates not exceeding 6 per cent., as may be fixed by the Board of Directors.

An issue of Bonds designated as Series "A," bearing 4½ per cent. interest from June 1, 1914, has been authorized.

Under this Series "A" Bonds to an amount of $30,847,000 have already been authorized and are hereby offered in exchange par for par to the holders of the $30,847,000 of 4 per cent. Bonds issued under the recently closed Unified Mortgage of November 16, 1909.

Under resolution of the Board of Directors this privilege of exchange will expire on December 1, 1914.

As the new General Unified Series "A" Bonds will bear interest at 4½ per cent. from June 1, 1914, if the exchange of Bonds be made before June 1, 1914, the coupon or registered interest for $20 due June 1, 1914, upon each Bond surrendered will be paid in cash when exchange is made.

The exchange of Bonds must be made at the United States Trust Company of New York, 45 Wall Street, which is the corporate Trustee of the new mortgage and is now prepared to issue temporary receipts exchangeable on and after July 15, 1914, for permanent Bonds.

H. L. BORDEN, Secretary.

Sinking Fund Purchase of INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION

First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Bankers Trust Company, corporate Trustee under the First Mortgage of International Agricultural Corporation, dated May 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and Frank N. B. Close, as Collateral Trust Trustees, securing the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of said International Agricultural Corporation, will purchase for the sinking fund, bonds issued under said mortgage to an amount sufficient as nearly as may be to exhaust the sum of $325,000 now held by said corporate Trustee in said sinking fund, and said corporate Trustee hereby invites sealed offers to be submitted to it on or before 3 o'clock P. M., May 14, 1914, at its office, 16 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, for the sale to it of such bonds, at any prices to be named in such offers, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered, provided, however, that no offers will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of One hundred and three per centum (103%) of the principal amount of such bonds, and accrued interest.

Notices of acceptance of offers will be mailed on May 15, 1914, to the makers of such thereof as are accepted. Delivery of bonds accepted will at the addresses designated by them, respectively. Coupons attached, should be made at the office of said corporate Trustee on or before 3 o'clock P. M. May 18th, 1914, after which date interest on accepted bonds will cease.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Corporate Trustee.
H. F. WILSON, JR., Assistant Secretary.

Dated May 1st, 1914.

TO HOLDERS OF ROGERS-BROWN IRON COMPANY First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Serial Gold Bonds.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under First and Refunding Mortgage of Rogers-Brown Iron Company, dated January 3, 1910 (securing the above mentioned bonds), and Mortgage, dated April 22, 1910, supplemental thereto, hereby gives notice that pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article Fourth of said First and Refunding Mortgage, the following bonds secured thereby are hereby called for redemption, at the office of said Trustee, at 16 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on July 1, 1914, at 102½ per cent. of their principal amount, with interest to July 1st, 1914:

Series.	Number.	Series.	Number.	Series.	Number.
C	108	L	211	W	99
D	211	N	52	X	72
E	30	N	118	X	200
E	112	N	201	Y	72
E	138	O	126	Y	137
I	47	O	170	Y	158
I	85	Q	193	Z	22
I	158	R	10	Z	47
K	186	R	148	YY	138
L	4	V	164	YY	203

Pursuant to the terms of such First and Refunding Mortgage interest on such bonds will cease on July 1, 1914.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. F. WILSON, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

May 2, 1914.

UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

First Lien Five Per Cent. Twenty Year Sinking Fund Bonds.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 4 of the First Lien Trust Indenture executed by Union Oil Company of California to the undersigned as Trustee, dated January 2, 1911, tenders of Bonds for sale to the Sinking Fund to the aggregate face value of $111,000 are hereby invited. Tenders will be received by the undersigned, Trustee, on or before Tuesday, May 19, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By Lyman Rhoades, Vice-President.

NEW LAW AS TO APPLES.

Provisions of the Act Which Take Effect on July 1.

On July 1 will go into effect the new apple packing and grading law recently signed by Gov. Glynn. This enactment provides for four classes or grades of the fruit, and for having the designations branded or otherwise marked on the containers. The name and address of the packer or repacker must also appear. Fines will be imposed for violations of the provisions of the law. The goods affected by the act are "every closed package containing apples grown in the State of New York, which is packed, sold, distributed, transported or offered or exposed for sale, distribution or transportation in the State."

To protect the retailer there is a provision that no person shall be prosecuted when he can establish a guarantee signed by the person from whom he received the fruit that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act. In such a case the guarantor is liable.

The four classifications are: "Standard fancy grade," "Standard 'A' grade," "Standard 'B' grade," and "Unclassified." The first of these is to consist of apples of one variety, "which are well-grown specimens, hand-picked, properly packed, of good color for the variety, normal shape, free from dirt, diseases, insect and fungus injury, bruises and other defects except such as are necessarily caused in the operation of packing." The second grade may contain apples of one variety which are not more than 10 per cent. below the specifications given "on a combination of all defects, or 5 per cent. on any single defect." The third or "Standard B" grade may contain fruit of "practically normal shape, practically free from dirt, diseases, insect, and fungus injury, and which may be of medium or less than medium color for the variety; or apples of one variety which are not more than 10 per cent. below the foregoing specifications on a combination of all defects, or 5 per cent. on any single defect." The "unclassified" grade includes fruit not conforming to the specifications stated or, if conforming, not branded in accordance with them.

The minimum size of the apples in a package, stated in variations of one-quarter of an inch, must also be branded or marked on it. This minimum is determined by taking the transverse diameter of the smallest fruit in the package at right angles to the stem and blossom end.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; Y—No interval are. †And interest. ‡Including extra formation at hand. *Sells dollars per dividend. ‖Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 2, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El. pf.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	44	46
Albany So 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	91
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	80	84
Do pf. ($50)	1,661,300	1½	Q	May 1, 14	47	49
Am. L. & Tr.	13,919,301	2½	Q	May 1, 14	346	351
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Mar 2, 14	105½	107½
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Apr 1, 14	62	64
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	81	83
Do op. war.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Do 6% nos.'21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	96	99
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,400,000	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	45	50
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	72	75
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	5	8
Do pf	2,180,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Ariz. Power	3,000,000	..	..	.....	6	10
Do pf	850,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R. tax ex	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,14	96½	98
Au.-Alk. Ry.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	18	25
El. Corp.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	60	70
Do pf.	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	83	88
A.-Alk. 5s, '35					99	100
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.		
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
Ban. R. & E.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	44	48
Do pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	117	119
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	91
Do ref ex. 6s, '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	99½
Buf. Cr 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102
Buf. G. El 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Buf. & L.E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '46						98
E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	100¾
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	106¾	107¼
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.		
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
C.M.L.& P.pf	1,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	55	65
Chas. Con R.	2,407,000	..	..	.....	46	50
G. & El. ($50)		2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Do 5s, '99	1,755,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
C.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	102
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	.....	15	17
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	85	90
Do 7% pf	425,000	..	..	.....		
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do com.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	70	90
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	82	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	May 1, 14	59	61
Do pf.	18,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	79	81
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	9,245,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	89
C. T. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,14	73	74
Do 1st 5s, '33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	103¾
C. P. (Mich.) 5s, '36	11,782,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	89½
Dallas El. Co. 1st 5s, '22	3,539,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	97½
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
El. Bd. & S. pf	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	93½	100
El. B. & S. pf	3,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	93½	100
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
El. Util. Cor. Do pf.	2,500,000	½	..	Dec 30,13	20	30
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	75	80
Do 5s	1,003,900	..	..	.....	75	78
Ex. Spgs. W. G. & E 1st 6s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	77	80
Fed. L. & T. Do pf.	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	101
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	20	23
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 28,14	70	73
G. & El. Sec. Do pf.	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15,13	65	75
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l.cv. 5s, '32	2,348,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
G. W. Power 5s, '46	1,000,000	..	..	.....	110	125
Guan. P. & E. Do pf.	19,645,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Do 6s, '52	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Harwood El. 1st 5s, '39	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 31,14	80	90
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	80	90
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103
B. & N. F. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
Int. St. El. 1st 6s, '33	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. '49, rcts.	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Ir. Pow. & Lt. 1st 5s, '46	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	63¾	64¼
J.C.,H.& P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77¼	78
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 1st 5s, '50	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.	9,543,080	..	..	Mar 1, 11	35	38
Do 1st l.r.5s	9,407,500	..	..	M. & N.	88	90
K.C. B. L. 6s	10,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102
K.C. E. 4s, '22	2,500,000	2	S	J. & J.	74	77
K.C. Met. S. R. con. 1st 5s, '13	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	92	94
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	89
K. G. & E. pf	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do 5s of '22	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	3,089,000	..	..	.....	30	34
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	2,250,000	..	..	.....		
L.A.G.& E.5s	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	97½
Mobile E. pf.	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	92
Do 1st 5s, '46	852,000	2½	S	Feb 16,14	88	89
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	92
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 16,14	88	92
Do con.5s, '33	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	84	87
Do ref.5s, '58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	102
N. Y. Wat'r P. L.GM4s '2004	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
N. I. Mont. Pow 1st 6s	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81	82
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	4,796,000	3	S	F. & A.	50	55
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78¾	79½
N. St. Power Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	Jan 15,14	18	22
N. Tr. Tr. 5s	2,400,000	3	S	J. & J.	60	64
Okla. Ry. 5s	4,700,000	3	S	.....	85	92
Ont. P. stock	5,975,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,14	17	19
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	8,386,700	1½	Q	J. & J.	74	77
O. & C. B. R. 1st 5s, '28	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	2,030,000	2½	Q	Mar 2, 14	87	90
Ozark P. & W. Por. (Ore.) R. 1st mtg. 5s, '30	9,868,000	1½	S	J. & J.	78	80
Pub. S. C. cfs	8,214,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Do pf. ($50)	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	30	35
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Roch. R. & L. 5s tax ex. N.Y.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Roch. Syr. & E. 5s, '45	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Rock. L. & P. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	74	76
St. Jo. (Mo.) R. L., H. & P. 5s	805,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	4,832,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '28	3,629,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	95
Scrn. Ry ($30) Do pf. ($50)	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Do con.5s, '32	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	62¼	70
Scran. El. 5s,	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	99	101
Seattle Elec. con 5s, '29	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	102
Sea. Ltg. 5s,	4,363,000	..	..	.....	94	98
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	93
So. Cal. Ed. Do pf.	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	88½	92
Do gen.5s, '89	6,500,000	1¼	Q	Feb 15,14	*83	85
S. W. U. Cor.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,14	97	99
So. Power 5s	12,225,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Spok. & Inland E. 5s,	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 13	31	33
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	101
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	3,956,000	2	S	J. & J.	90	94
Do pf. ($50)	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '38	9,343,150	..	Q	Mar 16,14	$25	$87½ $25
Tenn. R., L. & P.	11,784,950	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
	914,500	..	..	.....	14½	16
	20,000,000	..	..	.....		

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 2, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 2, 14	68	71
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	81¾
Un. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	6,929,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	93½
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf.	4,428,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	73	76
Do 2d pf.	7,707,000	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	70	72
United Util. Do pf.	2,120,200	..	..	.....	25	30
Utah Sec. Cor	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	97½	101
Utica & M. V. Ry.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	16	17½
West'n Pow.	27,500,000	..	..	.....		
Do 6% cm. pf	14,670,000	..	..	.....	91	94
W. St. G. & E.	6,000,000	4	..	Jun 30,12	30	40
Do pf.	3,503,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,14	60	70
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	1,800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98

a—Paid initial dividend of ¼% June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend.
b—Also 2½% on common stock.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 14	565	575
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 14	208	210
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	May 1, 14	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	S	Dec 30,13	175	190
Bronx Boro.	150,000	5	S			
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	125	135
Century	500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	185	195
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 14	573	590
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	173	178
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 14	130	150
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 14	415	425
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	S	Apr 1, 14	174	180
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 14	346	350
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	150	158
Colonial	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 14	300	325
Columbia	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	169	172
Com. Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	May 1, 14	313	348
Corn Exch.						
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3		Jan 1, 12	60	75
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 14	150	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 14	4300	325
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	275	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7a	Q	Apr 1, 14	375	900
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	186	191
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,14	220	240
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 2, 14	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 14	375	415
Germania	200,000	12½	S	May 1, 14	450	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 14	270	285
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	450	655
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..		270	285
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 14	505	520
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	175	182
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Apr 1, 14	600	615
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 14	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8e	Jan	Jan 2, 14	318	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	240	250
Mec. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 10,14	227	232
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	172	178
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	165	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	300	310
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	300	315
Mutual	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	170	180
Nat. Nassau	1,000,000	4	S	May 1, 14		
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 14	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	370	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 1, 14	825	870
N.Y. Prod Ex.	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 15,14	165	170
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	212	235
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	363	367
People's ($25)	200,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	225	240
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	420	425
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 1, 14	395	410
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	100	120
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..		125	135
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	180	185
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,13	145	155
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Mar 31,14	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	480	515
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,13	550	600

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. April 1.
b—Incl. 3% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	355	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	415	420
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	148	153
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Mar 31,14	465	480
Col.-Knick.	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	435	445
Citizens	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 14	1005	1020
Commercial.	500,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 14	135	145
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,14	300	420
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	405	420
Farm. Loan & Tr ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 14	1100	1125
Fidelity	1,000,000	3e	S	Jan 2, 14	208	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,13	225	240
Fulton	500,000	7f	S	Jan 2, 14	275	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	5b	Q	Mar 31,14	545	548
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 14	270	285
Home	750,000	2	S	Jul 15,07	100	112
Hudson	500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	130	135
Kings Co.	500,000	4	Q	May 1, 14	570	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	153	158
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,07	115	125
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	360	365
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	130	135
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	125	135
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,14	590	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,13	970	990
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Mar 1, 14	285	295
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	M	Apr 1, 14	406	410
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Mar 31,14	380	390
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	S	Mar 31,14	405	415
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 14	1055	1075

b—Incl. 2% extra.
e—Also a Christmas div. of 2%, payable Dec. 23, 1913.
f—Incl. 2% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Buff. Gas	7,000,000	..	..	.....	10	5
Buff. Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '51	5,805,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Cities Serv.	15,718,380	½	M	May 1, 14	87	90
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	M	May 1, 14	72	74
Col. G. & E. 5s, '27	19,091,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73
Con. Gas 1st con. 5s, '36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do deb. mg. 5s, '30	1,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	90
Day. Gas 5s	1,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,600	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS, WEEK ENDED MAY 2

Range for Year 1913. High	Low	Range for Year 1914. High	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Dividend Paid.	Pc.	Period	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	COMPANY.	Week Ended May 2 — First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Clos'g a Yr Ago.	Week's Net Change.	Sales, W'k Ended May 2.
150	110	108	Mar. 11	91	Feb. 20	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	$12,000,000	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..	+ ⅛	150
24⅝	18	28	Apr. 17	20⅝	Jan. 6	.....	..	..	7,500,000	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	25½	27⅛	24⅝	26½	..	+ 2¼	30,675
9	7⅝	14¼	Feb. 20	8⅝	Jan. 6	.....	..	..	24,915,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	9½	11¼	9½	11¼	..	+ 1⅝	300
43	40	49	Jan. 26	41¼	Apr. 24	.....	..	..	15,624,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	42	42⅝	42	42⅝	..	+ ⅞	350
80½	61	78½	Feb. 4	68¼	Apr. 25	Feb. 23, 1914	1½	Q	153,887,900	Amalgamated Copper Co.	70¼	73⅞	70	72½	72⅞	+ 3⅝	115,610
57	41¼	59½	Mar. 19	47⅝	Jan. 2	Apr. 15, 1914	1	Q	18,320,900	American Agri. Chemical Co.	50½	53	50⅝	53	50⅝	+ 3	800
99	90	97¼	Jan. 28	91	Jan. 6	Apr. 15, 1914	1½	Q	27,112,700	American Agri. Chemical Co. pf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
50½	19⅜	28⅛	Jan. 22	19⅜	Apr. 25	Nov. 15, 1912	1½	..	15,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co.	20½	21½	20	21½	28¼	+ 1⅜	1,340
86	65	73¼	Jan. 26	68	Mar. 11	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	5,090,000	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	..	..	..	69½	..	..	.....
96¼	80¼	97½	Feb. 11	80	Apr. 25	Mar. 31, 1914	1¾	Q	4,600,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co.	83	83	83	83	95	+ 3	100
136¾	127¾	146¾	Feb. 20	129½	Jan. 12	Mar. 31, 1914	2	Q	5,000,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf.	..	..	..	136½	132	..	.....
46⅞	21	35¾	Jan. 27	22⅞	Apr. 20	.....	..	..	41,233,300	American Can Co.	26½	27⅝	24⅜	27	32⅜	+ 2	33,100
129½	80¼	96	Jan. 24	87¼	Apr. 24	.....	..	..	41,232,300	American Can Co. pf.	88⅝	90	88½	89⅝	92½	+ 2⅝	1,320
58⅜	36½	53⅝	Feb. 4	44½	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	½	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co.	47⅝	49¼	46½	49	48¼	+ 4	2,950
117	108	118	Mar. 9	114	Jan. 20	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	117½	117½	117¼	117¾	114¾	+ ⅛	375
48⅜	33¼	36⅜	Jan. 26	35½	Apr. 9	.....	..	..	16,264,700	American Cities	..	..	..	35½	..	..	.....
78½	60¼	68	Jan. 26	60	Jan. 5	Jan. 1, 1914	3	SA	20,558,500	American Cities pf.	60	60	60	60	60½	— ⅝	100
87	80	86¼	Mar. 24	83	Apr. 28	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	10,726,700	American Coal Products	83	83	83	83	..	..	20
100¼	105	106	Jan. 16	102¾	Apr. 22	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	2,500,000	American Coal Products pf.	103	103	103	103	..	..	.....
57⅝	33¼	46¼	Feb. 9	37½	Jan. 2	June 1, 1911	2½	..	20,237,100	American Cotton Oil Co.	40	40	38¾	40	43⅝	+ 1	620
98	92½	97⅝	Mar. 30	94½	Jan. 15	Dec. 1, 1913	3	SA	16,198,600	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	..	..	12
166	95	110¼	Jan. 24	100	Jan. 9	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	18,000,000	American Express Co.	100½	100½	100¼	100⅜	159	— ⅛	105
5½	3½	5¼	Feb. 6	4	Apr. 16	.....	..	..	11,274,100	American Hide & Leather Co.	..	..	..	4	4½	..	.....
28¼	15⅜	25⅞	Feb. 6	18⅞	Apr. 25	Aug. 15, 1906	1	..	12,548,300	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	19⅝	21	19⅜	21	22½	+ 2¼	200
27⅝	17	32⅜	Feb. 20	24	Jan. 2	July 20, 1907	1⅝	..	19,045,100	American Ice Securities Co.	29	31⅜	29	31	25	+ 3	19,680
12⅝	6⅞	11⅞	Jan. 23	9⅜	Apr. 24	.....	..	..	16,750,000	American Linseed Co.	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛	380
53⅜	20	31⅜	Jan. 16	27⅛	Apr. 23	Sep. 1, 1908	1⅜	..	16,750,000	American Linseed Co. pf.	28	29	28	29	26	+ 1⅞	385
44⅞	27	37¼	Jan. 31	28	Apr. 24	Aug. 26, 1908	1¼	..	25,000,000	American Locomotive	30	32	29	31	34	+ 3	1,500
106⅝	94	102⅜	Mar. 25	96	Jan. 6	Jan. 21, 1914	1¾	Q	25,000,000	American Locomotive pf.	97	98¾	97	98¾	..	+ 2¼	605
13	5¼	9¼	Jan. 26	7	Jan. 13	.....	..	..	5,743,100	American Malt Corporation	..	..	..	7½	9½	..	.....
61¼	41¾	50¼	Jan. 24	42	Jan. 3	May 2, 1914	2	SA	9,838,900	American Malt Corporation pf.	..	..	..	48½	50	..	.....
74⅝	58½	71¼	Feb. 4	57	Apr. 25	Mar. 16, 1914	1	Q	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	99	100	98¼	100	101⅝	+ 2½	1,140
107	97	105	Jan. 27	97¾	Apr. 25	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	79⅜	79⅜	79½	79⅝	83	— ¾	100
83	79½	85	Jan. 10	79⅜	Apr. 28	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	30,000,000	American Smelting Sec. pf. B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
168	150	172	Jan. 31	157	Apr. 25	Apr. 1, 1914	3	Q	11,001,700	American Snuff Co.	..	..	..	157	160	..	.....
105	100	105	May 1	99⅞	Jan. 9	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	3,940,800	American Snuff Co. pf. new	105	105	105	105	..	+ 2	200
40½	25	37¼	Feb. 16	28	Jan. 6	Mar. 31, 1914	½	Q	16,918,000	American Steel Foundries	30	30	30	30	31¼	..	100
118	99⅝	109⅞	Jan. 24	97	Mar. 12	Apr. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	102½	99½	102⅜	111	+ 2⅜	1,350
116⅜	110⅛	113⅞	Jan. 7	107⅞	Mar. 31	Apr. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	..	..	..	109⅝	112⅝	..	.....
68½	59	59	Feb. 10	52	Feb. 10	Mar. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	14,000,000	American Tel. & Cable Co.	59	59	59	59	..	..	100
140	110	124¼	Jan. 30	117⅛	Jan. 2	Apr. 15, 1914	2	Q	344,650,000	American Tel. & Tel Co.	120⅜	122¼	119⅝	121¼	128¼	+ 2½	3,200
204¾	200	256	Mar. 23	215	Apr. 25	Mar. 2, 1914	5	Q	40,942,500	American Tobacco Co.	216½	231	216¾	228½	226	+13¾	1,600
106¾	96	106¼	Feb. 20	101⅜	Jan. 7	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	51,820,000	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	105⅞	106	105⅝	106	106	..	800
23½	15	20⅞	Jan. 28	13½	Mar. 4	.....	..	..	20,000,000	American Woolen Co.	..	..	..	15¼	..	..	.....
82	74	83	Jan. 26	72¼	Mar 4	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	40,000,000	American Woolen Co. pf.	75	75	74⅛	75	..	+ ⅛	355
82½	11⅞	17⅜	Jan. 23	10	Apr. 22	Apr. 1, 1913	1	..	12,500,000	American Writing Paper pf.	13½	13½	12¼	12¼	28⅜	+ 2⅜	100
41¼	30⅝	38¼	Feb. 3	32	Apr. 25	Apr. 15, 1914	75c	Q	108,212,500	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	33	34	32⅞	33¼	37	+ 1	10,725
120	22	29⅛	Jan. 8	14½	Apr. 23	Oct. 1, 1913	1	..	9,990,000	Assets Realization Co.	..	..	..	14½	..	..	.....
43¼	42¼	42	Jan. 20	43	Jan. 29	Apr. 15, 1914	1	..	40,000,000	Associated Oil Co.	..	..	..	43	..	..	.....
106⅝	90¼	100⅜	Jan. 23	91¾	Apr. 25	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	195,678,000	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	93½	96	93½	94⅝	99	+ 4½	11,490
102¼	96	101⅝	Feb. 9	97½	Jan. 13	Feb. 2, 1914	2½	SA	114,199,500	Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	99⅞	100⅜	99⅞	100⅜	100	+ ⅞	500
133⅜	112	126	Jan. 3	116	Jan. 3	Jan. 10, 1914	3½	SA	67,558,000	Atlantic Coast Line	117	121	117	119½	120½	+ 3½	1,220
53¼	36⅛	52¼	Mar. 5	38½	Jan. 7	Jan. 1, 1914	1	SA	20,000,000	BALDWIN LOCOMO. WORKS	44½	46	44½	46	44⅜	+ 1	300
105¾	100¼	108¼	Mar. 23	102½	Jan. 9	Jan. 1, 1914	3½	SA	20,000,000	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞	104	— ⅛	150
106⅜	90⅝	98⅝	Jan. 26	87¼	Apr. 24	Mar. 2, 1914	3	SA	152,314,800	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅝	91½	88¼	90⅝	98¼	+ 2⅜	14,850
88	77¼	83¾	Jan. 26	77⅜	Jan. 6	Mar. 2, 1914	2	SA	60,000,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80¾	82	80¼	80⅜	80	+ ⅜	400
1⅝	1	1½	Feb. 10	½	Apr. 24	Dec. 31, 1907	12½c	..	8,931,580	Batopilas Mining	..	..	..	½	..	— ⅛	2,200
41¾	25	44⅝	Mar. 11	29½	Jan. 2	.....	..	..	14,882,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	39½	41⅞	39¾	40⅞	32⅝	+ 1½	8,125
75	62¾	86	Mar. 11	68	Jan. 10	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	14,908,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	83	85½	83	85½	83¼	+ 2⅜	300
93⅜	83¾	94¼	Mar. 6	87¼	Jan. 6	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	64,841,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	89⅝	91½	89¼	91⅝	89¼	+ 2⅜	13,100
137½	120	136	Jan. 24	121	Jan. 5	Apr. 2, 1914	1½	Q	17,999,000	Brooklyn Union Gas	125	125	125	125	126⅜	+ 1	100
8⅝	6¼	8⅝	Feb. 2	6¼	Apr. 14	.....	..	..	7,000,000	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co.	..	..	..	6¼	..	..	.....
116	100½	*107⅜	Apr. 6	*107⅜	Apr. 6	Feb. 16, 1914	3	SA	10,500,000	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	..	..	..	*107⅜	105	..	.....
81	25	29	Jan. 27	26	Jan. 13	Mar. 2, 1914	¾	Q	14,647,200	Butterick Co.	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	28	— ¼	200
56¼	16	30⅝	Feb. 6	18	Jan. 2	July 1, 1913	1¾	..	14,631,800	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM	18⅝	23½	18⅜	23¼	41	+ 5	3,350
86	45	68	Mar. 20	50⅝	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	12,320,500	California Petroleum pf.	60	61	59½	60⅞	68	+ 4⅞	950
63	58½	61½	Jan. 15	60	Apr. 20	Feb. 2, 1914	1½	SA	15,000,000	Canada Southern	..	..	..	60	..	..	.....
266⅜	204	220½	Feb. 4	186½	Apr. 27	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	Q	259,955,900	Canadian Pacific	192	194⅞	186½	193⅝	238⅝	+ 3¾	119,100
103⅜	90¼	95¼	Jan. 16	80¼	Apr. 24	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	11,572,900	Case (J. I.) Threshing Machine pf.	82	82	82	82	..	+ 1½	100
30½	17	36⅞	Mar. 23	25⅞	Jan. 14	Feb. 2, 1914	2	Q	39,590,200	Central Leather Co.	35	36	34½	35⅝	23	+ 1⅝	20,615
107⅛	88	101¼	Mar.	94⅛	Jan.	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	33,279,200	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	100	99⅜	99⅜	92½	+ ⅝	400
362	275	329	Jan.	230	Jan.	May 1, 1914	2	QJ	27,436,800	Central of New Jersey	..	..	..	..	320	..	.....
110	100	106	Jan. 30	105	Jan. 19	Apr. 8, 1914	1½	Q	10,000,000	Central & South American Tel.	..	..	..	106	..	..	.....
80	57¼	68	Jan. 22	50½	Apr. 25	Mar. 31, 1914	1	Q	62,793,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	51½	53⅝	51¼	52⅝	64	+ 1⅞	9,750
18	7¼	11½	Jan. 6	9½	Mar. 16	Feb. 15, 1910	2	..	10,537,800	Chicago & Alton	..	..	..	9½	..	..	.....
25⅜	17¼	19	Jan. 22	12	Apr. 6	Jan. 16, 1911	2	..	19,487,600	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	..	12	..	..	.....
17⅞	10¼	14¾	Jan. 23	11	Apr. 21	.....	..	..	45,188,900	Chicago Great Western	11⅜	12⅜	11½	12⅛	14⅜	+ 1⅛	900
35	22	33⅝	Mar. 31	27½	Jan.	.....	..	..	43,786,700	Chicago Great Western pf.	30	31½	30	31½	28⅝	+ 2⅞	1,900
116¼	96	107⅛	Feb. 4	94½	Apr. 25	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA	116,885,400	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	96	99⅞	97	98⅝	97	+ 2⅛	15,150
145	131½	143	Feb. 6	134½	May 2	Mar. 2, 1914	3½	SA	116,274,900	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	134½	134½	134¼	134½	136¾	— ⅜	100
138	125	136⅝	Feb. 14	128	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	130,121,700	Chicago & Northwestern	131	132	129½	132	129	+ 2½	757
188	171¼	180	Jan. 24	170	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	2	Q	22,395,100	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	..	..	..	175	185	..	.....
125	119½	130	Jan. 22	125	Mar. 30	Feb. 20, 1914	3½	SA	18,556,200	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O.	..	..	..	125	..	..	.....
150½	130½	132	May	2	Feb. 20, 1914	3½	SA	11,256,800	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. pf.	132	132	132	125	..	+ 1	140
47⅜	30⅜	44	Feb.	4	Apr. 25	Mar. 31, 1914	75c	Q	4,332,600	Chino Copper	39¼	40⅝	38½	40	38⅝	+ 2⅝	14,900
54	34½	40	Jan.	2	Jan. 13	Sep. 1, 1910	2	..	47,056,300	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	31	31	31	31	50½	+ 6	100
94⅝	69	70	Feb.	9	54⅝	Apr. 29	July 21, 1913	1¼	10,000,000	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	54⅝	55	54⅝	55	..	..	500
..	..	70	Feb.	13	68½	Feb. 25	May 1, 1914	1	18,000,000	Cluett, Peabody & Co.	69	69	69	69	..	..	100
..	..	104½	Feb.	14	101¼	Apr. 22	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	..	Cluett, Peabody & Co. pf.	102½	103	102½	103	..	+ 1½	200
41½	24½	34¼	Feb.	5	24	Apr. 27	Apr. 15, 1902	1¾	34,235,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	27⅞	28¼	24	27	31½	— 1	8,800
155	150	140	Apr.	18	140	Apr. 18	Jan. 1, 1914	4	2,000,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	..	..	..	140	..	..	.....
33	32¾	28½	Jan.	27	20	Mar.	Dec. 31, 1913	1	31,000,000	Colorado & Southern	23	23½	23	23	..	— ⅝	300
60	60	32	Jan.	28	46	Mar.	Oct. 1, 1913	2	8,500,000	Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	..	..	..	46	67¼	..	.....
65¼	55	35	Mar.	26	34	Mar.	Oct. 1, 1913	2	8,500,000	Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	..	..	..	35	..	..	.....
142⅝	125½	139⅛	Jan.	24	127½	Apr.	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	99,816,500	Consolidated Gas Co.	128½	131½	128¼	131	129¼	+ 3½	2,100
17⅛	7⅝	13⅛	Jan.	31	7⅝	Mar.	.....	..	46,777,300	Corn Products Refining Co.	8½	9⅝	8½	9⅜	10⅝	+ 1¼	5,850
70¼	61½	72	Jan.	29	60	Mar.	Apr. 15, 1914	1¼	28,826,900	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	63¾	65⅞	63⅝	65¾	64½	+ 2¼	3,920
77	74	80	Jan.	20	80	Jan.	Dec. 15, 1913	3	2,997,800	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	..	80	..	..	.....
100½	91¼	99⅜	Feb.	3	91⅞	Jan.	Mar. 1, 1914	1¾	87,828,500	DEERE & CO. pf.	92⅝	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞	97	— ⅛	200
167	147½	153½	Feb.	4	145½	Apr.	Mar. 20, 1914	2½	42,503,000	Delaware & Hudson	148¾	149	147⅝	149	157	+ 1¾	1,210
445	380	405	Jan.	27	388	Jan.	Apr. 20, 1914	2½	42,277,000	Delaware, Lack. & Western	400	400	400	400	..	+ 1	164
23¼	13⅜	19¼	Jan.	31	10½	Feb.	25	..	38,000,000	Denver & Rio Grande	11¼	12⅝	11⅛	12⅛	10½	+ ⅝	700
41	23	31½	Feb.	4	19	Apr.	28	..	49,778,400	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	19	22	19	22	34	+ 2⅝	850
..	..	3	Apr.	30	3	Apr.	30	..	4,283,100	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	3	3	3	3	..	..	100
..	..	*113	Apr.	21	*113	Apr.	21	..	13,473,500	Detroit Edison	..	..	..	*113	..	..	.....
80⅜	67¼	73	Jan.	30	72	Jan.	19	..	12,500,000	Detroit United Ry.	..	..	..	73	74½	..	.....
21⅜	9¾	20⅛	Mar.	4	13⅜	Apr.	20	..	30,815,500	Distillers' Sec. Corporation	14½	16⅜	14½	16	15¼	+ 2	2,225
8½	4	6	Feb.	26	4	Apr.	27	..	12,000,000	Duluth South Shore & Atlantic.	4	4	4	4	..	..	100
16⅞	10	11	Jan.	26	9	Apr.	20	..	10,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	..	..	..	9	13	..	.....
52½	20¼	32½	Jan.	23	23¾	Apr.	25	..	112,378,900	ERIE	27	29	26¾	28½	28½	+ 2½	31,270
49½	33½	43⅜	Jan.	27	40⅝	Apr.	25	Feb. 20, 1907	2	47,892,400	Erie 1st pf.	41¼	43⅞	41	43¼	44	+ 3	5,100
41	28¼	40¼	Jan.	23	35	Jan.	2	Apr. 9, 1907	2	16,600,000	Erie 2d pf.	36	36	36	36	34⅝	+ ½	200
18	11	15	Jan.	24	7¼	May	2	Jan. 15, 1909	1½	6,000,000	FEDERAL MINING & SMELT.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	..	— 7⅝	200
44	33	43	Jan.	27	31¼	Apr.	20	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	12,000,000	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	32	32	32	32	35¼	+ ¾	100
183¼	175	180	Jan.	23	160	Apr.	27	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	10,856,900	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	160	160	160	160	..	—10	200
109⅞	105	109	Apr.	21	107½	Feb.	2	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	13,749,400	General Chemical Co. pf.	109	109	108½	108½	105	..	44
187	129⅝	150⅜	Feb.	20	140	Jan.	8	Apr. 15, 1914	2	10,381,100	General Electric Co.	143	147½	143	147½	139¼	+ 6½	1,700
40	25	82⅝	Apr.	13	37⅜	Jan.	2	.....	..	16,018,300	General Motors	75	79⅝	73⅞	78⅝	26	+ 6⅝	3,350
81⅜	70	95	Feb.	10	77¼	Jan.	5	May 1, 1914	3½	14,326,900	General Motors pf.	90	92	90	92	74	+ 2¼	1,000
68	15⅛	28⅞	Apr.	17	19⅝	Jan.	17	Feb. 15, 1913	1	60,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	25	27⅝	25	26½	32	+ 2½	4,800
106¼	73⅝	91	Feb.	3	79⅞	Jan.	2	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	30,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	89½	90	89¼	90	89	+ 1½	1,700
182⅜	115½	134⅜	Feb.	4	119	Apr.	25	May 1, 1914	1¾	230,872,900	Great Northern pf.	121	123⅞	120⅜	123¼	126¼	+ 4¼	13,910
128	116½	131¼	Feb.	10	129	Jan.	20	.....	..	.....	Gt. Nor. pf. sub.rcts., full paid.	..	..	..	131¼	..	..	.....
41¼	25½	39¼	Jan.	19	29¼	Apr.	27	Nov. 25, 1913	50c	1,500,000	Great Northern Ry. for ore prop.	30	33	29¼	32¾	32	+ 3	3,900
52¾	40⅝	57½	Apr.	2	44⅜	Jan.	8	Apr. 1, 1914	87½c	20,391,800	Guggenheim Exploration	50⅜	53½	50½	53	44⅜	+ 3⅝	4,017
87	80	*84	Mar.	7	*80	Apr.	14	Nov. 15, 1913	2½	15,000,000	HAVANA EL. RY., L. & P.	..	..	..	*80	83	..	.....
96	90	*96	Mar.	6	*92	Feb.	5	Nov. 15, 1913	3	15,000,000	Havana El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	..	90	..	..	.....
180	150	165	Feb.	4	159	Apr.	24	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	4,000,000	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	..	159	..	..	.....
113	100	115	Mar.	26	110	Jan.	13	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	3,941,000	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.	..	..	..	110	..	..	.....
125	125	127	Jan.	31	125	Jan.	24	Mar. 31, 1914	2	11,000,000	Hocking Valley	..	..	..	127	..	..	.....
120	100⅜	120¼	Mar.	24	113¼	Apr.	29	Apr. 25, 1914	60c	25,116,000	Homestake Mining	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	100	— 4½	300
128⅞	102⅜	115	Jan.	26	107	Jan.	7	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	109,296,000	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	112⅜	+ 2⅞	100
19¼	13⅞	18½	Mar.	24	15½	Jan.	2	.....	..	14,459,100	Inspiration Consolidated Copper	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	17	17	+ ⅛	2,500
19⅝	12⅝	16⅜	Jan.	24	13¼	Apr.	25	.....	..	60,419,500	Interboro-Met. vot. tr. cfs.	14½	15	13⅝	14½	14⅜	+ 1⅛	8,841
65⅝	45	63	Jan.	24	58	Apr.	25	.....	..	16,955,900	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	59½	62⅝	59¼	62¼	51	+ ¼	10,260
58	58	58½	Mar.	30	58½	Mar.	30	.....	..	28,784,100	Inter.-Met. pf. vot. t. c. ext.	..	..	..	58½	..	..	.....
39	26	30	Jan.	24	27	Jan.	8	.....	..	7,520,000	International Agricultural Co.	..	..	..	27	..	..	.....
96	36	36	Mar.	26	25	Mar.	23	Jan. 15, 1913	3½	17,955,800	International Agricultural Co. pf.	13	13	13	13	..	..	10
111⅛	96	113¼	Jan.	22	100¾	Apr.	25	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	30,097,300	International Harvester, N. J.	102⅝	103½	102⅜	103	102	+ 4¼	1,150
116	111	118¼	Mar.	4	113½	Jan.	3	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	29,992,800	International Harvester, N. J. pf.	100	100	100	100	..	..	100
110¾	95½	112	Jan.	22	100	Apr.	24	Apr. 15, 1914	1¼	39,996,400	International Harvester Corp. pf.	102½	103½	101¼	103	101¼	+ 3	500
114⅝	111	117¼	Feb.	18	113¼	Jan.	6	Mar. 2, 1914	1¾	29,990,400	International Harvester Corp. pf.	..	..	..	115¾	112⅝	..	.....
12⅝	6½	10⅞	Feb.	13	7⅜	Apr.	25	.....	..	17,442,900	International Paper Co.	8	9	8	9	8¾	+ 1⅛	576
42¼	32⅝	41	Jan.	31	33½	Apr.	20	Apr. 15, 1914	½	22,539,700	International Paper Co. pf.	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¾	38¾	— ⅝	285
18½	4½	9⅞	Jan.	20	6¼	Jan.	9	Apr. 1, 1905	½	17,762,500	International Steam

PANAMA CANAL TOLL WILL BE $1.20 A TON

Shipping Men Say Passenger Traffic Will Not Pay at This Rate.

MEASUREMENT THE BASIS

Vessels in Ballast Will Pay 60 Per Cent., but a Single Passenger Will Put On the Full Rate.

The shipping companies have been notified from Washington that the tolls for the Panama Canal will be $1.20 a ton based upon the canal measurement, which is close to gross registered tonnage. This means that any enclosed space on the promenade deck like a smoking room, gymnasium, or drawing room will have to be paid for at that rate. A vessel in ballast will pay about 60 per cent. of the duty, but if there is one passenger on board the full rate of $1.20 a ton will be charged according to the notification sent out by the officials at Washington.

Managers of the American and foreign steamship lines complain that the tolls should be based upon what the ship contains the same as in the Suez Canal, and not upon the ship itself. That is, there should be a minimum charge on the ship and then so much a ton for freight and a charge per head for the passengers taken through. During the cruising season to the West Indies a vessel like the White Star liner Laurentic, which carries 400 tourists, would have to pay tolls of $25,000 to go through the canal to Panama and back, which works out at nearly $62.50 per passenger, as the vessel would be in ballast.

American steamship companies, who are considering the operating of steamers from New York through the canal to San Francisco in the exposition year at a moderate rate, even with the small quantity of freight they can carry, will have to pay about $15,000 to $20,000 in tolls for the round trip. The rate charged by the Panama Railway and Steamship Company from New York to San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama at the present time, is $120, and the rate for taking passengers through the canal when it is opened, could not be fixed much higher than that rate to attract traffic, the steamship managers say.

Unless some reasonable reduction is made by the Canal Commission for cruising steamers in ballast carrying tourists alone, it is said that the steamers could not operated at a profit between this city and the Pacific Coast. The distance from Panama to San Francisco is 3,200 miles.

The steamship managers say that a big steamer with only 100 tons of freight in her hold, or even less, would have to pay the same charges as if she was full of cargo.

ADDS THREE NEW STAMPS.

Post Office Department Prepares 7, 9, and 12-Cent Issues.

Three new stamps have been announced by the Post Office Department. These are of seven, nine and twelve cent denominations. They were suggested by the need of stamps of every denomination for Parcel Post use. It was found that many parcels and bulky letters carried one cent too much.

There are now ten stamps below the dollar value; these are one, two, three, four, five, eight, ten, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five cent stamps, and have been in use for many years. There is a five dollar stamp but this is usually used by the large banking houses when sending packages of bonds abroad. They are eagerly sought by the philatelists in Europe and are sold for a high price in their canceled state.

The new seven cent stamp will bear the likeness of George Washington taken from the Houdin bust; the nine and twelve cents stamps will carry the profile of Benjamin Franklin.

Archibald R. Watson in Law Firm.

Archibald R. Watson, who was Corporation Counsel during the administration of Mayor Gaynor, has formed a law partnership with William A. Barbour, who was formerly a partner of Henry D. Hotchkiss, now a member of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and Stuart G. Gibboney, who is counsel to the United States Treasury Department and Controller of the Currency. The new firm will be known as Barbour, Watson & Gibboney. Its offices are at 165 Broadway.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:57|Sun sets..6:58|Moon sets..1:38

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:08	2:55	8:32	9:03
Governors Island	2:13	3:03	9:06	9:39
Hell Gate	4:08	4:53	10:41	11:14

Arrived—Sunday, May 3.

SS Campania, Liverpool, April 26.
SS Campina, Antwerp, April 16.
SS Siam, Rosario, April 5.
SS Durley Chine, Vera Cruz, April 12.
SS Iroquois, Turks Island, April 29.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, April 30.
SS Ribsten, Havana, April 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Gray	Naples	April 18
Le Coq	Bilbao	April 19
Commewijne	Trinidad	April 23
Guantanamo	Havana	April 29
Isabella	Guanica	April 27
Secundes	Hamburg	April 19
City of Savannah	Savannah	April 30
Minnewaska	London	April 25
Kroonland	Antwerp	April 25
Allemania	Inagua	April 30
Cameronia	Glasgow	April 23
Boringuen	San Juan	April 29
Coamo	San Juan	April 30
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 2
Scottish Prince	Bahia	April 16
Comus	New Orleans	April 29
El Oriente	Galveston	April 28

DUE TO-MORROW.

Noordam	Rotterdam	April 25
Kronp. Wilhelm	Cherbourg	April 27
Florida	Christiania	April 17
Montevideo	Havana	April 17
San Jacinto	Galveston	April 29
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 2
Bayamo	Havana	April 30

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Olympic	Southampton	April 30
Seydlitz	Bremen	April 25
Pastores	Port Limon	April 29
Patria	Gibraltar	April 29
Trent	Tungsten	May 1
Wells City	Swansea	May 1
Prinz Joachim	Kingston	May 1
Havana	Havana	May 2
El Alba	Galveston	April 30
Lampasas	Key West	May 2

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Madison, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Campania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
*Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen		1:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Matura, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam		1:00 A.M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen		11:00 A.M.
Prinzess Irene, Naples		11:0 0A.M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Port Antonio, Port Antonio		10:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

*Mails close 9 P. M. Monday.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
San Guglielmo, Naples		11:00 A.M.
America, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Cardenas		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 3.

SS Olympic, Southampton to New York, was 1,570 miles E. at 10 A. M.; due 6th, afternoon. White Star Line.
SS Minnewaska, London to New York, was 320 miles E. at 2 P. M.; due 4th, afternoon. Atlantic Transport Line.
SS Columbian, Antwerp to New York, was 815 miles E. at 10 A. M.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 12 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 280 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Lampasas, Galveston to New York, was 100 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Perfection, Sabine to New York, was 62 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 2 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 211 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 440 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 440 miles S. at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 283 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 14 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 235 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Pastores, Port Limon to New York, was 438 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 171 miles S. at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 195 miles S. at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Vera Cruz to New York, was 85 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Boringuen, San Juan to New York, was 225 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 110 miles N. E. of Morro Castle at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 90 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 8 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, was 100 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 6 P. M.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 206 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 60 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Newport News to New York, was 165 miles S. at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lapland, at Dover, May 3.
SS California, at Moville, May 3.
SS Berlin, at Gibraltar, May 3.
SS Prinz A. Wilhelm, at Santiago, April 30.
SS Narragansett, at London, May 3.
SS Ashtabula, at London, May 3.

Sailed.

SS Caronia, from Queenstown, May 3.
SS St. Paul, from Cherbourg, May 2.
SS Finland, from Dover, May 3.
SS Ryndam, from Boulogne, May 2.
SS Columbia, from Moville, May 2.
SS Gunther, from Victoria, April 29.
SS Imperator, from Southampton, May 3.
SS G. Washington, from Southampton, May 3

Passed.

SS Etonian, New York for Antwerp, passed Lizard.
SS Royal Prince, New York for Yokohama passed Gibraltar.
SS Bremen., New York for Bremen, passed Beachy Head.
SS Rochambeau, New York for Havre, passed Brow Head.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M May 6, SS St. Louis.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. May 4, SS Kaiser Wilhelm II.; at 5 P. M. May 6, SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, and at 5 P. M. May 11, SS Kronprinz Wilhelm.
France—Close at 5 P. M. May 6, SS St. Louis
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. May 7, SS Ivernia.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. May 8, SS Kroonland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. May 7, SS Ivernia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. May 4, SS Nieuw Amsterdam, and at 5 P. M. May 11, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 15, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. May 5, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. May 4, SS Princess Irene; at 5 P. M. May 5, SS America, and at 9:30 A. M. May 7, SS Ivernia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.:

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... May 4
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco) —Nile ..... May 4
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... May 7
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa.. May 7
Japan, Korea and China (specially addressed only,) via Seattle—Mexico Main ..... May 7
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, (except West,) via Vancouver—Niagara ..... May 8

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, April 4; Shanghai, April 7; Yokohama, April 15, and Honolulu, April 24—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east on May 1, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, May 6.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

OLYMPIC

London—Paris
MAY 9 TEN A. M.
May 30—June 20—July 11

ADRIATIC
QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
MAY 14 12 NOON

WHITE STAR LINE, 9 Broadway, New York

American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE. $35 UP.
ST. LOUIS.....May 7 NEW YORK...May 12
ST. PAUL.....May 15 PHILA'PHIA...May 29

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R., 16th St.
Minnewaska, May 9, 8:30AM | Minnetonka May 23
Minnehaha, May 16, 10:30AM | Minneapolis, May 30

Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
New York—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
KROONLAND..May 9 | LAPLAND.....May 23
FINLAND.....May 16 | VADERLAND..May 30

White Star From Piers 59 & 60 N. R., 18th St.
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
OLYMPIC..May 9, 10AM | Oceanic.....May 23
*St. Paul..May 16, 10AM | OLYMPIC....May 30
*American Line Steamer Pier 62.
York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)
Baltic.....May 7 | Cedric.....May 21
Adriatic.....May 14 | Celtic.....May 28
Also N. Y. & Boston—Mediterranean.
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 B'WAY, N. Y.

BERMUDA
Gem of the Atlantic

In her beautiful Spring raiment of gorgeous Oleander blossoms, Bermuda offers unequalled scenic splendors. Here you may ride, drive, bathe, sail and fish without a care in the world. The balmy Summer days irresistibly invite you to golf or tennis, and the silvery nights lend an air of romance to the frequent dances and parties.

Authorized by Dept. Bermuda Gov't.

2 Sailings Weekly—
Tickets Interchangeable.
Twin Screw S. S. Bermudian
10,518 Tons Displ. Holds speed record, N. Y. & Bermuda, 39 hrs. 20 min.
Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd.
A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1700 Rector.

S. S. Caribbean
Largest steamer in the trade.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Sanderson & Son., Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2890 Broad.

For Booklets apply to above S.S. Co.'s or to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2081 B'way & 264 & 553 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av., or any Ticket Agent.

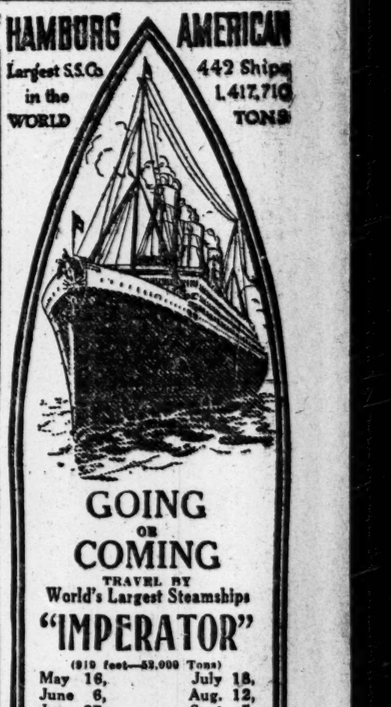
CUNARD
FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
Liverpool Service
NEXT SAILINGS
LUSITANIA .... May 19 6:00 P. M.
MAURETANIA .... May 26 6:00 P. M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Campania, May 5, 6 pm
*Caronia, May 13, 3 pm
*Carmania, June 3, 3 pm
Aquitania, June 10 10 A.M.
Mauretania, June 16 6 P. M.
Lusitania, June 23 6 P. M.
Aquitania, July 1 10 A.M.
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.
THE NEW, MAGNIFICENT "AQUITANIA"
JUNE 10, JULY 1, JULY 22, AUGUST 26.
GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST SHIP.
The Embodiment of the Proved Qualities of the "LUSITANIA" and "MAURETANIA"
An Improvement upon Contemporaneous Practice in Ship Construction.
MEDITERRANEAN—ADRIATIC SERVICE
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See itinerary.
IVERNIA.....May 7 | ULTONIA.....June 2
CARPATHIA..May 19 | SAXONIA....June 11
Round the World Trip, $474.85 and up. Special through rate to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
REPRESENTATIVES FOR PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA. FREQUENT SAILINGS FOR INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA—CRUISES, NORWEGIAN FJORDS, ETC. JUNE 13TH AND 30TH, JULY 11TH, AUGUST 7TH. ITINERARIES NOW READY.
Piers foot West 14th Street, N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, N. Y., opposite Battery.

THE GREAT WHITE FLEET
Only first-class passengers carried
REDUCED RATES FOR SUMMER CRUISES
From New York—22 Day Cruises
To JAMAICA, PANAMA CANAL, COLOMBIAN PORTS—S. S. Almirante, May 6; S. S. Santa Marta, May 13; S. S. Metapan, May 20; S. S. Zacapa, May 27—Sailings every Wednesday thereafter. Fare $115, including meals. Jamaica and return, only $75.
18 DAY CRUISES DE LUXE
To JAMAICA, PANAMA CANAL, LIMON, COSTA RICA.—Palatial steamers Calamares, May 2; Pastores, May 9; Tenadores, May 16; Calamares, May 23; Pastores, May 30; and every Saturday thereafter; Fare $90. Meals extra, a la carte service. Write for booklet.
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
Steamship Service
17 Battery Place New York

AUSTRO AMERICAN LINE
Fast Trip to Naples and Beyond
ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA
Kaiser Franz Joseph I., May 23 July 4 Aug. 19
MARTHA WASHINGTON June 17, Aug. 6, Sept. 19
Other steamers at intermediate dates.
SAILINGS SATURDAYS OR WEDNESDAYS 3 P. M.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Place, N. Y.
EVERY TRIP A TOUR

MAY 26
WORLD'S LARGEST STEAMSHIP
"VATERLAND"
WILL SAIL FOR
PARIS—LONDON—HAMBURG
and regularly thereafter
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
'PHONE 1900 RECTOR.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
London—Paris—Bremen
*Kaiser Wilhelm II.....May 5
†Seydlitz.....May 9
*Kronprinz Wilhelm.....May 12
*George Washington.....May 16
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie..May 19
†Barbarossa.....May 21
*Sails at 1 A. M.—‡Carries one cabin (II.) †Carries (II.) and (III.) cabin. —‡Bremen direct.—†Bremen via Emden.
Baltimore-Bremen direct. One cabin (II) Wednesdays.
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Princess Irene.....May 5
Koenig Albert.....May 23
The North German Lloyd landed more passengers First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage in the port of New York during 1913 than any other line, repeating its marvellous record of 1912.
Through rates from Egypt, India New York to FAR EAST and South America via Europe
NORWAY-POLAR CRUISES June 13, July 4-18-24, Aug. 11.
Independent Trips. Around the World First class throughout $620.65 & Up
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG AMERICAN
Largest S.S.Co in the WORLD
442 Ships 1,417,710 TONS

GOING OR COMING
TRAVEL BY World's Largest Steamships
"IMPERATOR"
(919 feet—52,000 Tons)
May 16, July 18,
June 6, Aug. 12,
June 27, Sept. 5,
and regularly thereafter.
"VATERLAND"
(950 feet—55,000 Tons)
May 26, August 1,
June 16, August 22,
July 7, Sept. 12,
and regularly thereafter.
PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
and the Kais'n Aug. Vic. May 7, 8 A. M.
Pres. Grant.....May 9, 11 A. M.
§21 Pennsylvania. May 14, 3 P. M.
Imperator.....May 16, 10 A. M.
Pres. Lincoln.....May 21, 9 A. M.
§Second cabin. ‡From Pier ft. 33d St., So. Brooklyn. ¶Will call at Boulogne.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE

CZAR, May 12. DWINSK, May 23.
1st Cabin, to Rotterdam, $60; Libau, $60.
2nd Cabin, to Rotterdam, $40; Libau, $40.
A. E. Johnson & Co., G. P. A., 37 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
Cameronia..May 9, noon | California..May 23, n'n
Columbia..May 16, n'n | Caledonia..May 30, noon
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and Upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 STATE ST., N. Y.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 1 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—ROTTERDAM.
*New Amsterdam..May 5 | *Ryndam May 19
*Noordam.....May 12 | Rotterdam May 26
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth and Boulogne

FABRE LINES
The Southern Routes to the Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, and Marseilles, and to Algiers, Naples, Nice and Marseilles.
Jas W Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

Useful Map of Great Britain FREE.
Also illustrated booklet of tours on the Great Western Railway of England.
F. Katzky, Gen. Agt., 501 5th Ave., New York.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Caserta.....May 19 | Taormina.....June 10
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

THE SAVANNAH LINE
To resorts in Georgia and all points South.
N. Y. Office, 501 Fifth Av. at 42d St.
STEAMSHIP TICKETS to any port.
Official Agent all Lines.
Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Av., N. Y.

FALL RIVER LINE
BOSTON $4.00
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:30 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 79, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.; Strs. CHESTER W. CHAPIN and CITY OF LOWELL.
New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 23d St., 3:00 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Bridgeport Line. Week days. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. of Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices, and at Piers.
Phone Cortlandt 5121.
The New England Steamship Co.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.40 BOSTON $2.40
Worcester, $2.40; Providence direct, $1.50. Outside Two-Birth Staterooms, $1.00. Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M., from Pier 19, E. R. Phone 4700 Hanover.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway; Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St., N. Y.

"The Public be pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat $2.50 and Rail
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.60 Direct
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free. Outside Rooms, $1.00. Wireless Equipment. Uptown Office—Broadway & 23d St. 'Phone Spring 9491.

MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
Fare 1.00 ROUND TRIP, $1.50. GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 6 P. M. Telephone 8236 Spring.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Passenger service Mon., Wed., Fri., Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight Service Daily. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, week days Franklin St., 4 P. M.; West 129th St., 4:30 P. M.
SAUGERTIES BOAT leaves Pier 43, foot of Christopher St., Mons., Weds., & Fridays 5:30 P. M.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS.
(FRANCE.) Departures from New York Wednesday, 10 A. M., from Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
†France (new)....May 6 †France (new) May 27
*La Lorraine....May 13 *La Lorraine....June 3
†La Provence....May 20 *La Savoie....June 10
*Twin screw steamers. †Quadruple screw steamer.
SPECIAL SAILING, 3 P. M.
1 Class Cabin (II.) & 3d Class Pass'rs Only.
*Chicago, Mon., May 11 | Rochambeau, Sat., May 23
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State St., N. Y.

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ROME.

RESORTS.
NEW ENGLAND.

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It has well been called the Island of a Thousand Wonders.
An island--but filled with great mountains.

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Situated directly on the ocean front and with its appointments and equipments make it an ideal Seaside Home Capacity 600. Always Open.
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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra afternoon and evening dancing.

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MOUNT POCONO, PENNA.
Enlarged, modernized. Private baths, bells, gas, orchestra, dancing. Free Garage. Opens June 20th. Booklet. For road map and rates address W. T. & H. M. LEECH.

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Fireproof Home of the
SHAWNEE GOLF COURSE
Address Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., or 243 Fifth Ave., New York.
OPENS JUNE 6.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—EMIL E. NEWMAN, theatrically known as SNITZ EDWARDS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated April 20th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 8th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 2, 1914.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,430.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL NEADERTHAL and WILLIAM PLAPINGER, individually, and as co-partners doing business as WILLIAM NEADERTHAL & CO., Bankrupts:

To the creditors of Samuel Neaderthal and William Plapinger, individually, and as co-partners doing business as William Neaderthal & Co., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1914, the said Samuel Neaderthal and William Plapinger, individually, and as co-partners doing business as William Neaderthal & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1305, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 1, 1914.

NO. 19,419.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL WEINSTEIN, trading as INDEPENDENT GARMENT CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Samuel Weinstein, trading as Independent Garment Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1914, the said Samuel Weinstein, trading as Independent Garment Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 2, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL GOLDFINGER and HERMAN KATZ, individually and as members of the firm of GOLDFINGER & KATZ, Bankrupts.—No. 18,288.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Goldfinger and Herman Katz, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 27th 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 8th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated May 2d, 1914.

NO. 18,558.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY M. FRANK & CO., a corporation, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Henry M. Frank & Co., a corporation of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1914, the said Henry M. Frank & Co., a corporation, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1305, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 2, 1914.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ALFRED HUSCH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred Husch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 28th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 1st, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 1, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MEYER KAMINSKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Meyer Kaminsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 1st, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 1st, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 1, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DAVID EDSON, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of April, 1914, an order was made referring the above-entitled proceedings to the undersigned referee in bankruptcy under Section 12 of the Bankruptcy act, and

Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, at No. 32 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 15th day of May, 1914, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
May 2, 1914.

NO. 19,785.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SUSIE M. JAEGER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Susie M. Jaeger of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1914, the said Susie M. Jaeger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character mea ns *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Court of Appeals.

Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motions:
Bull<Ins Co of N A.
Penn RR<Waterman.
Meyers<USA.
In re Post & Davis.
Universal<Copperman.
Dick<Fuller.
Same<same.
Marcolle<Natl Elec.
Same<same.
Same<same.
Trial calendar:
Freeman<USA.
Wallerstein<Liebman.
Hall M Incubator<
Teabout.
Glickstein<USA.
Leh Coal<Tug Little.
Chaloner<Sherman.
Rates<Un Shoe Mach.
In re Scofield Co.
Actiesels K Ingrid<C RR of N J.
Lee Sim<USA.
USA<Sherman.
Same<same.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jury calendar:
Rockwell<Naumberg.
Napa Fruit<Lipschitz.
Savage<Std Coupler.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bankr'cy discharges:
Dominick P Sweeney,
Charles Gennerich,
Isaac Schechter,
Paul M Weiden,
Joseph Denk,
Jacob J Fine,
Louis Wilk, (2,)
Fredk B Alexander,
Under objections:
David P Grossman,
Levi Zeller,
Hasset & Darragh,
I B Hyman & Co.,
Natl Fair & Exp Co.
Adjourned cases:
Rudolph Hirschhorn,
Israel Felt,
Baudier & Schenker,
Motions:
John A Auger,
Jos V Wansch,
Maurice Wiener,
Morris Spitzer,
Jacob Subkow,
Isidor Pilser,
Rabinowitz Bros.,
Tobruck Const Co,
H P McGregor,
Hudson M & M Co.,
Empire S Wood W Co,
Lange Bros.,
Samuel Herschdorfer,
NY White Cross Milk,
Schinasi<Schinasi.
Witmark<Atteridge.
Safe & Y W Co<K'm'r.
Hamilton<Mayer.
Hamilton<Kilmer.
Guerney<Rubinger.
Monteforte<Cam Scy.
Gates & Co<Stev Con.
Schley<Andrews.
McAllister<McAllister.
Janisch<Janisch.
Clear.

PART IV.; Ford, J., clear; V., Erlanger, J., clear; VII., Philbin, J., clear.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II., Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
1st Nat Bank Lakewood<Tyson & Co.
Ancher<Ancher.
Cohen<Curren.
Wran<Curren.
Harris<Baron.
Doull Miller & Co<Durham.
Anderson<Anderson.
Matter of Meier.
Israelson<Percival.
Prudential Casualty<Chester Hill Auto.
Huber<Henry.
Burak<Korn.
Brauman<Austro Am Line.
Harle<Alexander.
Nicholaus<Schlosse.
Beadleston & Woerz<Winkle.
Josehson<Heinzer.
Boyd<Kimball.
Gluck<Auto Ins Co.
Starratt<White.
Law Studios<Tempest.
Rosenberg<L Hammer.
Koch<Wightman.
Cohen<Weil.
Steel<Ill Surety Co.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Keel<Jobson Gifford.
McGowan<Morgan.
Kanse<Dillman Bak'g
Adler<NY Ry.
Gibbons<NY C RR.
Gershinoff<G3 Av Ry.
Kessler<Balstein.
McPherson<Keener, Jr
Green<Waddington.
Saccenta<De Vito.
Same<same.
Moeller<Kimbel.
Roth<Jefferies.
Gorelelck<Harbor V Const.
Cohen<B H RR.
Halzband<Int R T.
May<Ham-Amer Line.
Dellafemina<NY Ry.

PART IV.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Deutsch<Greenwald.
Ratney<Joline.
Mellen<Reicher.
Evans<Walton.
Osbrin<Shapiro.
Tripler<Fairchild.
Kravitz<C RR of NJ.
Nassberg<Berliant.
Same<same.
Linde<28 St & 7 Av R.
Katzman<Kalm.
Bennett<CNY & Lloyd Mfg.
Doyle<Hay Foundry.
Hoergel<Linch.
Hayes<So Pac Co.
Schilt<Pitts Const.
Szanitrik<Sandhop.
Amann<Un Booking.
Miller<NY Times.
Tarczal<Borks.

PART V.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
McCurten<Neilson.
Perlman<Fusco.
Same<Same.
Gerbino<Greenhut.
Cummings<Keystone Const Co.
Fox<Ogden.
Greenwald<Linch.
Dramms<Werbelowsky.
Furey<Hoffman.
Brenstein<Glassberg.
Schneider<Bennett.
Moreson<J T Brady.
Kugelman<Globe.
Ortelg<B & O RR.
Hess Bldg<Cons Gas.
Fagel<NY Rys.
McGarry<McConnell.
Same<Same.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Pagliaro<Reid Palmer
Wrenn<Cutting, Larson Co.
Dunnigan<NY Rys.
Murtha<Delmel.
O'Donell<Lippman.
Hestad<C RR of N J.
Butler, Inc.<W'chester St RR.
Kurland<Casino Taxi.
Mangold<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Cherninsky<CNY.
Taylor<Com Delivery.
Golden<NY N H RR.
Brous<CNY.
Same<Same.
Levine<Miller.
Welsz<Stiel.
Renaut<CNY.
Ziroff<Greenstein.
Farrell<Foley.
Buehel<NY Rys.

PART VII.—No day calendar.
PART VIII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Bazik<McGovern.
Goodwin<Acker, M&C
Carroll<Con Gas.
Brown<Imprvd Prop
Doran<Lowery & G.
Peters<Speedwll Con
Braunstein<Bradley.
Oleynek<Lesser.
Nicholas<Wells.
Wescott<Otis Elev.
Crumley<N Y Rys.
Apostle<Emener.
Kennedy<Hud Nav Co
Roland<Wooten.
Holstein<Steeplechase.
Same<same.
Tierney<Fulton Gar.

PART IX.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15.
Blum<Hare.
Slade<Dominick.
Filmore<Stern Bros.
Andrews<Gardiner.
Rowlins<Sherry.
Niernblatt<Kr'bg &Co
Guinan<JT Brady&Co
Cinque <L'Araldo Ital
Same<same.
Murphy<Faulhaber.
Meyers<N Y Rys.
PART X.—No day calendar
PART XI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Glass<Kolar.
Hahn<CNY.
Cohen<D I Menna.
Watt<Cons Gas.
Foster<Kramer Con.
Fashinsky<Nass E RR
Harrison<Kaufman.
Kerrigan<CNY.
Ellasberg<Bainbridge.
Same<same.
Holscher<Ames Trans
Lemen<Albee.
Wybrecht<Schock.
Thielker<F A Wahlig
Mortenson<See.
Gerber<Wanamaker.
Abrahms<NY Rys.
Epstein<Wanamaker.
Pfeiffer<Orbach.
PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Roe<Koch.
Flietl<Gen Motor T.
Wood<Gerlitz.
Kane<Golde.
Baldassare<Hisiger.
Gibbs<Conroy Bros.
Carey<Krauth.
Victorius<McQuade Co.
Connelly<Hol'rith Con.
Yardum<Powers.
Ensign<Seaman.
Same<same.
Tiern<Flatt.
Goertner<Smith.
Same<same.
Doody<H C & A Piercy Con Co.
Hand, Jr.<Baldwin.
Frankel<CNY.
Vaughn<McCreery & Co.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Davis, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Millman<Fisher.
Steiner<Williams.
Herreshoff<Am & Br Mfg. Co.
Greenspecht<Sel'sberg.
Wollmon<Rothschild.
Marshall<Tiffany Co.
Mathews<Slinon.
Lawson<Ward.
Boyle<Mitsui.
Shaughnessy No 1<CNY.
Drummond<same.
Shaughnessy No 2<same.
Kirshman<Crawford
Plummer<Kennedy & Co.
Dower<N Y Yacht &c.
Miners & M Bk of Alaska<Brady.
Collins<N Y Tel Co.

PART XV.—Siegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Carse on, Hart<Milhause. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Barken Const Co<Hershfield.
Beck<Echo Amuse.
Alexander<Wills Bros.
Friedberg<Haffen.
Riverside Bk<Auto Import Co.
Russell<Auto Print.
Bradley Con<Mass Bonding & Ins Co.
N J Terra Cotta Co<F & L Bldg Co.
Kline Bros<Ottawa Fire Ins Co.
Kline Bros & Co<Montgomery Mutual Fire Ins Co.
Marquise<Norfolk F Ins Co.
Haney<Leh Val Struc.
Higgins<Jac Everard's Brew.
Parson Mfg Co<Cement Gun Co.
Rosenfeld<Jacobs.
Kline<Fleischman.
Tilpin<Kemp.
Schinasi<Schinasi.
Witmark<Atteridge.
Safe & Y W Co<K'm'r.
Hamilton<Mayer.
Hamilton<Kilmer.
Guerney<Rubinger.
Monteforte<Cam Scy.
Gates & Co<Stev Con.
Schley<Andrews.
McAllister<McAllister.
Janisch<Janisch.
Clear.

PART XVII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Niagara R & B Co<Gengold Rlty Co.
Pollack<Kazam.
Zak<Simpson.
Remick<O'Connell.
Power<Catthrop.
Messmer<H W Boettger Silk Fin Co.
Williamson<CNY.
Keddie<Prov L Soc.
Sartorial Mfg Co<G'h.
Van Wagoner Linn Co<Gallagher.
Dittenhoefer<Long Acre E L & P Co.
Cent Un Gas<Br'ng.
Knight<Rev of Rev.
Middleton<Spreckles.
N Y Co N B (2)<Davidow.
Same (3)<same.
Same (4)<same.
Same (5)<same.
Same (6)<same.
Same (7)<same.
Same (8)<same.
Same (10)<same.
Same (9)<same.
New Toy<East Sup.
Dilts<Wilson.
Whipple<Prud Ins.
Baseball Players Frat<Boston Am Club.
Epstein<Schenck.
Scharf<Dick.
Young<Williams.
Klepsa<Lupinek.
Schliep<Perkins.
Shields<Lund.
Hill<Finnigan.
Clear.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
M G Samuels & Co<New Bruns F Ins.
Same<Brit Am Assur.
Same<Agric Ins, Watertown.
McCausland<Bogus.
Weinstein<Stern.
B'way Tr Co<De M'o.
Fay<Purcell.
Bloodgood<Rezinkoff.
Same<Rosen.
Martinson<Jar'sky.
Amsterdam B<Mesa.
Isabel<Mann.
Jueck-Berner<Ino S.
Ill Surety<State S B.
Reddy<Silverman.
Morse<Penn Tex Co.
Uvalde Cont<CNY.
Chapman<Amer P C.
Frey<Rog'g & Sons.
Heller Hirsh<Atl Fert.
Wolfsky<Stallos.
Paltrowitz<Am Ins. Newark.
Paltrowitz<Roy Ex.
Same<Ger Am Ins.
Same<Hamb Brem I.
Same<Prussian Ins.
Same<Royal Ins.
Scanlon<Carrollan.
Shonker<Farman.
Lipschitz<McL Sons.
Barranger<Jas Butler.
Shav<D, L & W RR.
Wolfson<Am Druggist.
Collings<De L Byrnes.
Lord & Taylor<Hatch.
Sheffield<CNY.
Clear.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Fowler, S.—Wills for probate.
Henry Prigge.
Florence A. Knox.
Annie Orth.
James Harden.

TRIAL TERM.—Cohalan, S.—Contested wills.
Hoiena Van Bierna.
Lena Rosenthal.
Alice Leigh.
Sarah A Knight
Ida Morivinsky.
Mary A Murray.
Valdi Angelo.
Thomas Whelan.
James A Cox.
Charles S Erb (lost will).
Henry T Cutter.
Catherine McGowen.
Emma M Raymond.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch J.—Litigated motions—At 10 A. M.
Kemmerer<Colwell L.
Wilson<Muller.
Razing<Bloomsburg Silk Mill.
Silberberg<Keller.
Maran<Siegel.
Merzbach<Haight.
Thedford Eltz Coal Co<Tierney.
Walsh<Glass.
McGuire<Flynn.
M Cohen & Co<Cullo.
Citizens C N Bk<Eisenberg.
Dumont<Univ Textile.
Hath<Wolf.
Breimer<Graham.
Tullis<Vernay.
Sherry<McConthe.
J Chum Co<Fid & D.
Greenberg<McDougal & Potter.
Butler<Gen Illum.
Kahn<Corn Exch Bk.
Hutter<Chamberlain.
Kerr<Levy.
Breidhart<Emp City S.
Mandola<Zierber.
Same (4)<same.
Same (5)<same.
Same (6)<same.
Same (7)<same.
Same (8)<same.
Same (10)<same.
Same (9)<same.
New Toy<East Sup.
Dilts<Wilson.
Whipple<Prud Ins.
Baseball Players Frat<Boston Am Club.
Epstein<Schenck.
Scharf<Dick.
Young<Williams.
Klepsa<Lupinek.
Schliep<Perkins.
Shields<Lund.
Hill<Finnigan.
Clear.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Gray<Gray.
Denda<Behringer.
Stancourt L Co<La M Tornberg<Gard T R'm
Heliprin<Roberts Mot.
Howe<Lang.
Kraus<Solomon.
Donowitz<N Y Rys.
Mayer<Rosenberg.
Same<same.
Gotchel<same.
Howard<3 Av RR.
Berg<same.
Cummo<Gellis.
Chiarchiano<Cooney.
Kerpner<Birkhardt.
Raulett<Barnes.
Dirnback<Bway Taxi.
Lolacono<N Y Ry.
Clark<O'Rourke.
Warner<Hoes.
Stark<Schreiber.
Levine<Gellis.
Johnson<So Ry.
Pincus<Lichtenstein.
Nadler<Cohen.
Warner Co<McL Co.
Jacobs Firepfg<Ostro Constr.
Rossell<N Y Rys.
Euler<McLean.
Chaddock<Marks.
Custein<Kaplan.
Watson<Keller.
Princeton W Mills<Solomon.
Steinberg<N Br M Ins
Same<Aetna Ins.
Same<Union Fire Ins.
Same<L'pool &LG Ins
Same<Sun Ins.
Same<Royal Ins.
Same<Boston Ins.
Same<F Assn of Phil.
Same<Caledonian Ins.
Same<Western Ins.
Goldreyer<Shalita.
Ede<Frewald.
Weinstock<Hyman.
Kaiser Garden, Inc<Vaudeville Comedy.
Magoldi Co<Armanno.
Mast<Int R T.
Herrman<Largeman S Mfg.
Brownfela<Springer.
Warshausky<Kalmonwitz.
Kolodney<Linch.
Clear.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Chakin<Kinberg.
Galligan<Minsker Realty Co.
Lefler<NY Life Ins.
Israelson<Borsodi.
Spagniolo<Lisarte.
Delany<Levin & L.
Polaczek<Herbst.
Janiger<Levison.
Dinhaupt<Greenberg.
Hyck<Eckert.
Leavitt<Mann.
Ludwig<Krischer.
Matthews<Spiegel.
Alexander<Lewinsohn.
Kuhn<Salzchen.
Kaufman<Orr.
U S Metal Prod<Bankers Bldg.
Gallagher<McDowell.
Noyes Co<Van Zandt.
Hechinger<Fox.
Mink<Hauptman.
McCarthy<Roble Amuse Co.
Amdurer<Kamminsky.
Schwart<Neuman.
Wildhack<Hopkins.
Raisler Heating Co<Mirisker Heating Co
Fifty Clothing Co<Com Truck T Corp.
Miller<Miller.
Feldman<Blate.
Keller<Horowitz
Dress Co.
Gardner<Lichtman.
Rochelle<Collyer.
Berman<Gingold.
Clear.

PART III., O'Dwyer, J., case on; IV., Finelite, J., clear; V., Ransom, J., clear; VII., Delehanty, J., clear; VIII., Smith, J., clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.
Silverstone<Huppert-Moritz Braun.
Master Amus Co<Master Mind Production—Theodore K McCarthy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.
Wm L D'Oller<Alphonse M Levin—W A Campbell.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.
Isaac Metzer<Marie de Los Angeles Govin de Nedan—Edward J Greenbaum.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J. At 10 A. M.
Motions:
Burke<Empire Ship'g.
Hoffman<Brierhoff.
Del Pino<Ahr.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Brady, J. At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J. At 10 A. M.
Mohr<Wellecler.
Wasserman<Bronx News.
Machles<Beyer.
Roode<Chester H Auto Same<same.
Lerner<Katz.
Wilson<NY, NH RR.
Brounet<Mitch'l Mark Corpn.
Williams<Bose.
Neuman<West Un Tel.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S., at 10 A. M.
Motions:
Estate of Ida Sigler.
Wills for probate:
John Sohn,

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. At 10 A. M.
Contested will: Mayer Sitt.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J. At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. At 10 A. M.
Motions:
Weinberger<Juster.
Young<Friedman.
Shannon<Feldman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Jenks, Burr, Thomas, Carr, Rich, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.
Motions.
Martin<H N Camp, Jr
Bouker Contr Co<Neale & Hailey.
Lamb<Steeplechase.
Nitti<McGinnis & ano
McKibben<P & R RR.
Jones<Sandford.
People ex rel Regan<Board of Assessors.
J P Powers Co<Jacob Doll & Sons.
Straus<Gibbons.
Schorr<Greenpoint M C Door Co.
P Della Monica<M Della Monica.
Same<Same.
Bronxville<Lawrence Park Realty Co.
McLaughlin Creditors<McLaughlin R Es Co et al.
In re Bklyn Bar Assn (A M Price, an atty)
Saunders<Keil.
Money<Vreeland.
Schwartz<Carbondale Mills et al.
In re CNY (claim of Kensico Cemetery).
People<Schofstein.
Gable<Newton.
Deegan<Newton.
Matheson<Ottille Mente et al.
A Thomas<E Thomas et al.
People<Scharfstein.
People ex rel M Powell<Supt Bedford Reformatory.
People<Donnelly.
People ex rel Rudd<County.
People<Bryant.
Same<Schlifka.
Same<Propper.
Bielawski<Turner Const Co.
Savinelli<Hy Steers.
Harwood et al<Roe et al.
N S Bk, Bklyn,<Queens Home Rlty et al.
Elliott<Niles & Johnson.
Faber<Greene, &c.
Danuto et al<Buskirk
People<Brown.
Bloomfield, &c,<Bd of Education.
Brady<Cen N Eng Ry Non-enumerated day calendar.—At 1 P. M.
In re Starr St.
Matheson<Mente.
Kellogg<Wilner Co.
Reis Co<Fox.
Church<Seaboard Co.
Boltel<Shifting.
Fieti<Fieti.
In re Schwartz & C'hn
Whritenour<Combs
In re Clowes.
Hogan<Red H Power.
Markerich<Royal Ins.
Duvall<Cocks.
Zayankowski<Am Sug Refg Co<Powers.
Irvin<Oswald.
In re Laidlaw.
Warner<Star Co.
Kresse<Navick.
Wygodsky Eng<Hamilton Terminal.
Leahy<West.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—Litigated motions:
In re Akin.
Bishop-Babcock-Becker<Fierro.
Beyer<Droesch.
Blakeslee<In M et al.
Nitti<McGinnis.
Dansilio<Cuoco.
Kaplan<CNY.
Danet<Danet.
Lewis<Bronx B Bk.
Page<Page.
People<Kelsey.
Roemmele<Roemmele.
Herman<Berman.
Dennis<Dennis.
Stevens<Stevens.
Orzbowski<$50 B T S.
Engel<Kleinert Rub.
Ditmas<Ditmas.
In re Kent St (Miller).
Maigne<Widenhorn et al.
Bklyn Tr<Tayl'r et al.
Malkotter<Malkotter.
Wills<Wills.
Brush<Constable.
In re Cabinet St (Stemmler)
Hofmann<Hofmann.
Schweitzer<Homesboro Rlty et al.
Frick<Donohue et al.
Turner<Rubin et al.
Turner<Mosk's et al.
Foran<C I & B RR.
McGarry<McGarry.
Coger<Williams.
Wagner<Wagner.
Porter & a<Low et al.
Fiance<Palestine.
Cross<Puff-Gross.
In re Schiffer (Hurd).
In re Av P (Gremler).
Ohlson<Nelson Co.
Schroeder<M'ine M S.
Mauro<B H RR.
Smith & an<H'n & an.
Hendrick<Biggar.
In re Murray (Ja'es).

PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Kelby, J.—Trials.
Issues of law:
Schelnberg<Frasch.
Sookne<Sookne.
Reiss<Day.
People, SNY<Am S R.
Issues of fact:
Sargent<Sargent.
Moeran<Steers.
Seiden<Spener.
Kashuk<Graham.
Tredwell<Tredw'l et al
Klein<Mason.
Neger<Germ Sav Bk.
Patekofsky<Pellleier.
Voorhies<Van Sicklen.
Dietz<Dietz.
Glass<White.
Jung<Boerum.
Lawyers Rty<Parm'lee
Healy<Healy.
Szemko<Weiner.
Middleton<NY E Lines
Oshinsky<Retail Coup.
London<Ryan.
Highest number reached, 959.
Same<O'Donnell.
Cirkat<Brown.
Stevens<Stevens.
Hohenstein<Hohenst'n
Harrison<Harrison.
Todaro<Somerville Rty
Wertheim<Wertheim.
Perry<Perry.
Waterbury<Waterbury
Leydet<Leydet.
Gruberg<CNY.
Seaquist<Seaquist.
Sherman<Swift.
Connelly<Connelly.
Harris<Harris.
Levy<Levy.
Suss<Duss.
Lafkowitz<Klauber.
O'Rourke<O'Rourke.
Hawkins<Jones.
Mendel<Kuhlman.
Moresco<Moresco.
Best<Price.

TRIAL TERM.—Benedict, Kelly, Clark, Van Siclen, Jaycox, Scudder, JJ.
Neale<Nassau RR.
Bresslin<Star Co.
Butler et al<Greene et al.
Kaiserauer<Nas RR.
Cer<W'minster Hts.
Campbell<Schrade & CNY.
Miller<Kallet.
Eggers<Edison El Ill.
Kunneke<CNY et al.
Beard<Vespole.
Barnard<Yellow Taxi.
Scardaville<Halpern
Tepfer<B H R R.
Ruersen<Bradley Con.
Rasciano<N Y Con RR
Akerstrom<Morse Dck
Ackerman<CNY.
Chapal Freres<Weinschenker.
Mangravite<B H R R.
Vaughan<B H R R.
Clarke<Levering & G.
Levine<B Q C & S RR
Howard<N Y Rys.
Marks<I R T.
Gill<B H R R.
Flynn<Flynn.
Mahoney<Rodriques.
Fredericksen<New Rochelle Coal.
Winkler<Swackh'er.
Soe<Ocean SS.
Tackman<Leibh'd Con
Reo<Nat Conduit.
Gardella<Pitts Con.
Marietta<McMullen.
Gardner<NY, NH RR.
McMahon<Miller.
Maher<Gants.
Pamela<NY & Stamf'd
Edwards<NY C RR.
Totaro<NY, NH RR.
McLevy<NY C RR.
Union Stove<Ruth Rty
Dunn<Stead Gas.
Arbutino<Pitts Con.
Garrety<Un Rwy.
D'Allsera<Hearn Con.
These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Zeeman<Seligman.
Pinz<Met Bridge.
Magenheimer<Cohen & ano.
Murray<Joline & ano.
Luberwitz<Friedman.
Apeler<B H RR.
Matthews<B U El RR
Wingard<So Pac Co.
Hildebrandt<Nelson & Nas RR.
Thomsen<Thomsen.
Manna<Nazsau RR.
Lent<Tilyou.
Woods<B H RR.
Moran<Sterling Garage et al.
Carbonelli<Whiting et al.
Cimino<Smith & Son.
Sasina<Linch.
Gross<Shults Bread.
Price<CNY et al.
Parness et al<Borgenicht et al.
Bernstein<Harriman Indus Co.
Richard<Wohlberg.
West<Namm & Son.
Koffler<Klauber et al.
Maher<Rowland.
Highest number reached, 3490.
Spedick<Dry.
Dubrovsky<Empire Shipping & F Co.
Kreamer<Kun.
Marlow<I R T.
Bienstock<Bliss Co.
Yakniunas<NY Bottle Box Co.
McBride<NY Rys.
Fitzpatrick<CNY.
Campbell<Same.
Denny<NY Tel Co.
Thompson<Clinton Garage.
Howell<D, L & W RR
Kennedy<Kline Rlty.
O'Neill<B H RR.
Palmer<Caputo.
Barr<Barr.
Epstein<Werbelovsky et al.
Glickman & Co<Brenner.
McEvoy<CNY.
Coles<Requa.
Baptiste<B H RR.
Allen<De Marrais.
De Lappe<Withington.
Erwin<Seeth.
Polak<Keap Const Co.

Surrogates' Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Ketcham, S.
Wills of:
Hester Hubbard,
Amelia Keeling,
Edward Gerrity,
John Pierce,
Karl Wilder,
George Goodrick,
Nicholas Ammerman,
Administration of:
Elizabeth Schmidt,
Acctg. in estates of:
Robert Lee,
James Austin,
Mary Chickeley,
Mary Farnham,
J C Schoenborn,
G Preater,
Charles Feltman,
N J Nelson,
Alice Rahers, (2,)
Henry Schaffren,
James Brown,
Simeon Sullivan,
James C Church,
J C Springateen, (3,)
Estates of:
Rosa Kraft,
Charles Elsen,
Catherine Fitzpatrick,
William Fuller,
Mary Caufield.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Wills of:
Rosa Kraft,
Charles Elsen,
Stephen Donlon,
P Schmidt.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Roy, J.
Gallagher<B H RR.
Samuelson<Cl & B RR
Ceyne<B H RR.
Duffy<same.
Brown<same.
These, if answered ready, will be passed:
Hopkins<Nass El RR.
Shugard<Mueller.
Paxo<Cohen.
Todebush<Sandoro.
Rosenheim<B H RR.
Morgensen<Brennan.
Highest number reached, 2,567.
Butler<same.
Grant<Econopouley.
Stryker<Penner.
Dugan<Nass El RR.
Samnick<same.
These, if answered ready, will be passed:
Bowden<B H RR.
Pilner<Juceam.
Piemonte<B H RR.
Lafaro<same.
Summary proceed'g: White<Barnes.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Williams<N Y & Q E L & P.
Janiszewski<Fitzp'k.
Rites<Bowden.
Rozzo<Cham Mills.
Wojciechowicz<Nichols Cop.
Garbers<Josinsky.
Same<Same.
Landers<N Y & Q C Ry.
Same<Same.
These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Boland<CNY.
Major<Colonial Bk.
Fanelli<Levy.
Schantz<Newtown G.
Same<Same.
Ridgewood N B<Jung.
Walter<BHRR.
Kahl<Edgewater S M.
Marshall<Steen Co.
Murphy<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Bohn, an inf<J'kson.
Henkel, an inf<Wolff
Augustin<B, Q C & R RR.
O'Neill<B H RR.
Highest number reached, 500.
Streppone<Bruhns.
Same<Same.
Moynihan<CNY et al.
Same<Same.
Mahlstedt<B U E RR.
Mullen<CNY.
Same<Same.
Roecke<Br U E RR.
Boehm<Wille.
Schoendorf, as adm<O'Grady.
Harrold<Ocean E Ry.
These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Nevale<Same.
Buss<B, Q C & B RR.
Bergman<Stulzenb'r.
Voegel<B, Q C & B RR.
Barnett<Stopper.
Bulger<Neuschler.
Gonenbusky<Nat S R.
Glebner, as admx<Leahy Rlty.
Morse<Cohen.
Moscowitz<Stafford R.
Schott, as admx<US P.
Fox<B H RR.
Gertel<Hartung.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Morchauser, Kehogh, JJ.—At 9:45 A. M.
Biber<Biber.
Same<same.
Fried<NY, NH RR.
Judson<Duncan.
Kaelble<NY C RR.
Heeney<Van Wyck.
Willson<White Plains.
Whalen<NY C RR.
Garofano<Covino.
Emmerick<Std Oil.
Bennett<Husted.
Rosenthal<Sladen Wks
Stehlin<City & C Con.
Guinea<Pitts Con.
Shutrick<NY Rwys.
These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Conklin<Birdsall.
Liberty Brew Co<Oltz.
Fletcher<NY, NH RR.
Grannis & Warley<Delfino.
Nichtern<West St RR
Nicoletto<Whitridge.
Marcus & Bros<Powers Motion Picture.
McCarthy<Ringler Co.
Heike<Maxwell-Bris.
Crennberger<Mt Vern
Gibson<Richards.
Burt<same.
Ohl<Jobson Gifford.
Hetzel<NY, NH RR.
Macy<Mackey.
Bucciarello<Rinehart & Dennis.
Nugent<Wiffler.
Vinton<Transit Con.
Highest number reached, 365.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Platt, J.
Scott<Witt.
Ambrose<Nat Sug Ref
Kufiek<Goldman.
Hogan<Carey.
Deveson-Burke<B'ron.
Finch<Munson.
Same<same.
Stocker<Grzybowski.
Honey<W RR.
Sherwood<Wright.
These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day.
Lollobrigide<Winston.
Campana<Mangini.
Marx<Pirone.
Young<Schmeider.
Morgan<Chicachee.
Olstein<Kornhauser.
Palladino<Sergeant.
Birch<Malcolm.
Taplin<Owen.
Lounsbury & Sons<Givanhin.
Massie<Andersen.
Maynard<Langan.
Kaminski<Maguth.
Wilber Lumber<Naidich & Weinstein.
Labar Contrarro.
Lynch<Dow.
De Lasho<Y'kers RR.
Gleeson<Douvres.
Seiffert<Alexander (4 acts)
Gindano<Liohtenberg.
Millen<Yonkers.
McCartney<W St Ry.
Witt<Hendrick.
Whalen<West Light'g.
Lalnden<Thompson.
Seymour Coal<Rassler.
Haessler<Secord.
Sleater<O'Rourke Con.
Mendrak<Yonkers RR.
Sinta<Yonkers.
Goodwin<Daniels.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Sawyer, S.
Exec'rs Acct.
Wills:
Gertrude Beekman,
Frances A Hackley,
Notice of motion—Transfer tax:
Amelia Brown.
George A. Mott.
Mary Trohn,
Isabella S Higgins.

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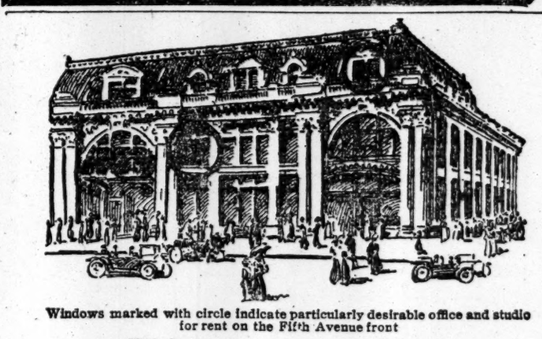

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The pressure is high over the Atlantic seaboard and decidedly low over the Middle West and Northwest, with two storm centres, one over Minnesota and the other over the Western Canadian provinces. The western disturbances have caused general showers in the West Gulf States, the Mississippi Valley, and the North Plains States. Over other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Temperatures have risen generally over the great central valleys, the lake region, and the Northern Plains States. Temperatures are now near or above the normal throughout the country. With the exception of widely scattered showers over the Northern States from the great lakes eastward and in the Gulf States, the weather will be generally fair during Monday and Tuesday throughout the country. No important temperature changes are indicated, and readings will continue near or above the normal during the next two days in practically all parts of the country.

FORECAST TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Western New York—Probably fair Monday and Tuesday; fresh south winds.

Northern New England—Cloudy Monday, probably followed by showers at night. Tuesday fair; moderate south winds.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate south winds.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Monday, probably followed by showers in north portion. Tuesday fair; fresh south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	70	51	4 P. M.	88	66
9 A. M.	68	49	6 P. M.	86	65
9 A. M.	77	59	9 P. M.	79	60
12 M.	83	69	11 P. M.	77	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 55. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 49 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 37 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 36 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.11 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:20—1,038 Southern Boulevard; A. Mesaroth	Slight
12:80—28-30 Fulton St.; H. Tucker	Slight
1:00—40-46 W. 25 St.; Druar & Dratzin	Slight
4:00—729 Columbus Av.; J. Cook	Slight
5:15—705 Amsterdam Av.; C. Kohien	Slight
6:35—2,153 7 Av.; not given	Slight
9:30—446 E. 164 St.; E. Pradpreen	$100
9:35—41 Bleecker St.; J. Pelligrino	Slight
11:80—242-244 E. 9 St.; 9th St. Garage	$100
P. M.	
12:15—202 E. 78 St.; J. Welch	Slight
12:30—170-174 Delancey St.; not given	Slight
1:10—524 E. 149 St.; not given	Slight
3:31—Pennyfield Av. and Fort Schuyler Park; not given	Slight
8:00—54 Hester St.; Price Knitting Mills	Slight
8:20—4 E. 117 St.; S. Doscher	Slight
5:00—089 Intervale Av.; P. Schitzer	Slight
7:15—147 St. & Lenox; J. Littlefield	Slight
8:40—2,016 Jerome Av.; A. Gento	$100
8:40—320 E. 11; Rosenbloom	$10

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

East Side.

At Less Than Assessment.—Executor's sale, two-family house on East 62d St. See R. M. De Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Modern 11-room house; all improvements; splendid condition; plot 50x131.6; fine residential section; No. 1,670 Ocean Av., Brooklyn; only $1,000 cash down. Inquire E. S. OLDIS, 290 Broadway, Manhattan.

Business block adjoining "L" station; increasing values; bargain. Campbell, 27 William St., Room 805.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Unusually attractive cottage of 9 rooms and three baths, $13,000; will rent $1,500, unfurnished, with option of purchase. Perpetual shore rights. Fifty minutes from Grand Central, five minutes from depot. T G H Times.

English cottage, near the water, at Southfield point; 11 rooms, 3 baths, garage; for sale, $12,000; rent, furnished, $1,200. Thomas Good, 505 Fifth Av.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon, New York, and vicinity; attractive furnished houses, $65 monthly upward; unfurnished houses, $35 up. J. T. Grant, 14 South 5th Av.

Charming Mount Vernon homes; book free. Chamber of Commerce, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Yonkers.

$7,000 LOVELY HOMESTEAD ON R. R. AND TROLLEY.

YONKERS property sale or rent; small or large dwellings, farms, business properties. THOS. S. BURKE, Radford Building, Getty Square. Phone 5000 Yonkers.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Hilderich, Accountant, 287 Broadway, New York. (Tel 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

"EIGHT ACRES."

Old, old village homestead; the right kind of setting, even to the traditional wooded stream and gentle slope to setting sun. A farm house that remembers Washington awaits the remodeler's artistic touch. We have christened it just "Eight Acres." Would a photo interest you? S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Just finished, 5 new cottages, six and seven rooms, handsome designs, well built, city improvements; high elevation; 7 minutes' walk from station; large plot; chicken run, &c.; small first payment; $20 month thereafter; particulars and free railroad tickets upon request. Home and Gardens Company, H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building.

BLOOMFIELD.—$4,500; easy terms; new house; four bedrooms, bath, living room; open fireplace; dining room, pantry, kitchen; entry and square hall; all improvements; gas range; water heater; parquet floors; shades; screens; lot 50x120. HERBERT A. GRIFFITH, builder, 27 Orchard St., Bloomfield.

Nature Lovers' Retreat.—Bungalow in cedars, overlooking Pequannock River; elevation 427 feet; mountain scenery; only 38 minutes, Lackawanna or Erie; commutation 13c.; contains 5 rooms, open fireplace, rustic cedar porch, 52 feet long; $650, easy terms. Address Unusual Value, 72 Times Downtown.

A bungalow of 10 rooms and two baths; the last word in comfort and convenience; charming setting among silver birch trees; large plot; 5 minutes' walk from express station; low price; comfortable terms; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum, Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Beautiful old place; large residence, modernized extensive grounds, location, surroundings exceptional; might consider exchange with private owner desiring to establish residence, Summit, who has good small income property; price, terms reasonable. Owner, 666 Springfield Av.

$2,400.—Beautiful new home; 6 rooms and bath; 7½-foot cellar; sewer connection and all improvements; hills of N. J.; 20 minutes from Times Sq.; for quick sale will accept $2,400; cost $2,800. $400 cash, then $20 monthly. Call, write, J. J., Room 1,101, 35 W. 32d St.

A village home; 2 acres, 7-room house, city water bath, other improvements, large brook, chickens, fruit, berries, asparagus, good neighborhood; convenient school, trolley. Frederick Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

HONCE & DuBOIS,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Summer Cottages for Sale or Rent.
Send for BOOKLET.
'Phone 503 Belmar, N. J.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete, 6 to 10 rooms; large plots; near station; best section of New Jersey; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Westfield, N. J.—Handsome six-room semi bungalow on large plot; high elevation; near station and trolley; $4,275; very easy terms. Milton R. Smith, Elmhurst, L. I.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow on Sound, eight rooms; commuting distance; improvements; garden, two baths; garage; open closets; sleeping porches; bathing; large inclosed porches. Lester, 432 Madison Av.

Real Estate—Out of City.

PORTABLE GARAGES, DWELLINGS, &c. KNAPP SYSTEM, 111 BROADWAY.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements of The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Friday, May 1, 1914, about 3 P. M., between 59th St., 3d Av., and 42d St., 8th Av., a card case; name inserted; contents, papers; liberal reward. 119 East 58th.

LOST—Saturday, flexible diamond platinum bracelet, between 70th St. and Stern Bros.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Communicate by phone, Schuyler 4819.

LOST—Between 60th and 65th Sts., on Madison Av., a black onyx barpin, with diamond in centre. Liberal reward if returned to H. St., 14 East 60th St.

LOST—A diamond barpin, single stone, in Central Park, near 93d St. entrance or between there and West 92d; reward. West, 7 West 92d St.

LOST—A locket, with diamond chip and monogram, between Bayonne and Brooklyn Navy Yard; reward. Tel. 106 Cortland.

LOST—Blown from window of 200 5th Av., pair of cuffs containing diamond links; reward. Room 1,036, 200 5th Av.

LOST—A pocketbook containing a large sum of money, checque, and ring; liberal reward. M. M. Gardner, 611 West 114th St.

LOST—Cardcase containing diamond pendant; sunbstantial reward if returned. R. L. O'Brien Hotel Webster.

LOST—Monogram fob, "I. H. C." Finder return to Cole, 670 Broadway, Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, eight stones, platinum setting; liberal reward. Kip, 105 East 53d.

LOST—Macy's lunch room, noon, April 28, cameo pin. Phone 9716 Schuyler.

LOST—Broadway car, Tuesday, shell spectacles in case; reward. Thomas, 71 E. 87th.

LIBERAL REWARD.

LOST.—Wednesday, April 29, ladies' diamond crescent brooch. Return to Lebolt & Co., 8th Av. and 23d St.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—$30 reward for large Airedale terrier, Chum; black back, brown legs and muzzle; lost April 17 near Subway terminus; no questions asked; please return him. O. N. Jacoby, 550 4th St., Brooklyn. Phone 2356W South.

LOST—Boston terrier; license 912; baby's pet; reward. 318 Tremont Av. Mackay.

LOST—Small brown dog; license No. 11071; reward. A. Mosso, 214 West 26th St.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

COMMERCIAL GARAGE MANAGER wanted; must have first-class garage and service station for auto trucks in New York, and are building a still larger one. We want a man as manager who possibly has been connected with the trade and can handle man and truck; must take an interest of $3,000; good salary and quick returns on investment; will give bank security. Answer B. Hoersgen, 50 Church St.

MANUFACTURING IN CANADA.—The new Official Register of Canadian Boards of Trade gives complete descriptions of Commercial Cities with industrial opportunities. Absolutely indispensable. Free to firms contemplating the establishment of an industry in Canada. Consult us as to location. Mention Province. Industrial Department, Heaton's Agency, Toronto.

CAFE, RESTAURANT, DANCE HALL, THEATRICAL district; modern; bar receipts $200 daily; NET PROFIT $12,000 year; RENT ONLY $250 MONTH; long lease; in hands of attorney; sickness; $18,000; cash necessary. 192 Bowery. Room 304.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

For an exceptionally profitable investment in the MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY; additional capital required; full investigation solicited; principals only. Meritorious, M 340 Times Downtown.

A dance hall in Greater New York on a profitable basis; would sell one-half or whole at an attractive price to capable party only; will show big return on investment. Address D. H., 100, 1,364 Broadway.

Concessions To Let.—All kinds amusements, including moving picture theatres, ballroom, restaurants, billiard parlors, cafe, lunch rooms, shooting gallery; splendid opportunity, Steeplechase Park, Rockaway Beach.

A small ironworks shop, with all power and up-to-date machinery; able to handle any steel construction job; desire a partner with at least $5,000; a good opportunity for a young engineer with money. M 148 Times.

WE SELL

your business quickly without publicity. Write or phone Madison Square 8576. Our representative will call. McCann & Bromfield, 1,204 Broadway.

Use your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Partner wanted for established profitable children's dress manufacturing business; Fall orders on hand; capital needed $5,000. X 312 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Man to finance municipal contract; $20,000 needed; large profits guaranteed; fullest investigation. M 323 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing business, successful, Bradstreets references, desires active partner; investment required. X 317 Times Annex.

Beautifully furnished rooming house; immaculately clean; monthly profit $133. 163 West 71st St.

For Sale.—Private sanitarium, furnished; lower foothills Adirondacks. A. D. H. Kelsey, M. D.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Call, 'phone Barclay 5675; within fifteen minutes you will have in your place of business by the hour, day or week, experienced addressers, folders, multigraph operators, typewriters, compilers, messengers from The United States Addressing and Printing Co., 24-26 Murray St.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1018.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Phone Cortlandt 1332. Wm. Gray, 93 Nassau.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Patent Attorneys.

Inventors with patentable ideas or patents for disposal, apply for substantial proposition to Alexander Denes, 125 E. 23d St., N.Y.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Floors to rent for high-class business only; modern elevator building; plate glass front; ready May 1; Lexington Av., near 40th St. Owner, Francis Connor, on premises.

Private office, furnished, in real estate suite; telephone and stenographer service included. Apply Room 410-411, 503 5th Av., corner 42d.

Basement, 59-63 Allen St., through to 88 Eldridge. Aply Herman Moench, on premises 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., or write.

Lofts, 25x80, good sunlight on all sides, steam heat, elevator service; $50 a month. 502 West 25th St.

Private office or desk room, with or without stenographer service. Hudson Terminal, Suite 2,070.

Basement, light, newly decorated, to rent, whole or part. 66 West 40th St.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

$5,000 BELOW ACTUAL VALUE.

A beautiful home overlooking Long Island Sound; fine bathing facilities; house contains large living room, handsomely finished in Flemish oak; large fireplace, all parquet floors, large dining room, breakfast room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, large verandas, four master's rooms, dressing room, two baths, two servants' rooms and bath; ¾ of an acre of ground, rich lawns, numerous shade trees, beech and oak; shrubbery, hedges surrounding place; chicken house and run, garage, cemented walks and driveways; 27 minutes out on Long Island; owner living on premises; owing to change in business must remove; buyer gets this property for less than it cost three years ago; house new; will sell handsome furniture if desired; property has fine possibilities as investment; all city improvements; no agents. Address "OWNER," BOX 38 TIMES.

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Read Gordon estate at Merriewold Park, Sullivan County; dwelling furnished; stables boathouse, boats, gardener; in the pines, near Merriewold Club, golf course, tennis club; rental $500 season. DuCret, 160 Broadway, New York City.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Attractive, airy rooms; parlor dining; reasonable.

11TH ST., 15 EAST.—Very select and quiet home with hotel comforts; handsomely finished in Flemish oak; large fireplace, all parquet floors, large dining room, breakfast room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, large verandas, four master's rooms, dressing room, two baths, two servants' rooms and bath; ¾ of an acre of ground, rich lawns, numerous shade trees, beech and oak; shrubbery, hedges surrounding place; chicken house and run, garage, cemented walks and driveways; 27 minutes out on Long Island; owner living on premises; owing to change in business must remove; buyer gets this property for less than it cost three years ago; house new; will sell handsome furniture if desired; property has fine possibilities as investment; all city improvements; no agents. Address "OWNER," BOX 38 TIMES.

Stucco house, 8 rooms; every modern improvement; terms to suit; price, $5,900. Apply to owner, William Rogers, 2 North 28th St., Broadway, Flushing, L. I.

Attractive $4,000 plot, overlooking the water, situated Beechhurst, for $2,200; $1,000 cash, balance mortgage. Adress "Owner," 45 Times.

Edgemere.—For rent, near ocean, 10-room house; 2 baths; completely furnished; $1,200 for season. Surf & 11 Times.

Mortgage Loans.

We have a fund of $150,000 to loan on good first or second mortgages, Borough of Manhattan only. Principals address to H. H., 151 Times.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%, seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Half of my 7-room apartment, consisting of 3 rooms and bath, use of kitchen, delightfully situated between Broadway and Riverside Drive, on 179th St., completely furnished aside from linen; every convenience for small family; $40. M 149 Times.

HOTEL EARLE.
103 WAVERLEY PLACE.
One door from Washington Sq. North.
Handsomely furnished, 2 and 3 room apartments, at a special low Summer rate.

Eight rooms and three baths; well furnished; all rooms light and airy; beautiful view of river; large library of books, piano, &c.; will sublet from June to October. Apply Apt. 8E, 318 West 100th St.

Beautiful apartment on Morningside Drive; four rooms; elegantly furnished; housekeeping conveniences; easy transportation. 401 West 118th, Morningside 198, Cannon.

Riverside Drive 258.—The Peter Stuyvesant; seven beautifully furnished, all outside rooms and two baths; sublet May to September 15, $150 monthly. Apartment 12 A.

West 127th, (200 Claremont Av.)—Five, six rooms, front, elevator apartments; real home surroundings and cleanliness; block Broadway subway. Riverside Drive, Kennedy.

95th St., 206 West; $75, attractive five rooms, top floor, completely furnished; elevator; May to October. Phone for appointment, 6180 Riverside, before 12 or after 5. Koster.

89th St., 52 West.—Two rooms, bath; delightfully cool; furnished, unfurnished; electricity; telephone; suitable studio, bachelor quarters, immediate possession.

Light, airy, well-furnished eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson River, for months of June, July, and August. 445 Riverside Drive. Tel. Riverside 4371.

Apartment to sublet for Summer, furnished; Riverside Drive, near 110th St.; seven rooms, two baths; terms reasonable. Room 1,012, 47 West 34th St.

Sublet at Summer rates, 6 sunny outside rooms one block 110th Subway. 440 Riverside Drive, Apt. 3B.

To sublet until Oct. 1, 8 rooms, 2 baths; all outside rooms. Apartment 8-A, 817 West End Av.

Beautifully, newly furnished five-room apartment, responsible party, for $35 monthly; tarerin for Summer. 736 Riverside Drive, (151st.)

Beautiful five-room apartment; two baths; completely furnished; new building; eleventh floor; very reasonable. 574 West End Av.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION.
Completely furnished elevator apartments; 4 and 6 rooms, 3 and 5 West 104th St.

Sublet to Oct., beautifully furnished studio apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath. 257 West 86th. Funk or Supt.

Beautifully furnished eight rooms, near Riverside Drive; bargain. Stein, 318 West 84th.

Six rooms, overlooking Hudson, handsomely furnished, piano. 550 Riverside Drive.

417 West 118th St.—Non-housekeeping, 2 rooms; large living room and bath.

East Side.

TO SUBLET for the Summer, attractive furnished suite at half regular rate; immediate occupancy. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Brooklyn.

Best section; small housekeeping; elevator; all-night service. Stuart Arms, 1,236 Pacific St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

To sublet.—120 West 86th St.; unfurnished for balance of lease to Oct. 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1914, at unusually reasonable price. Seven rooms; three baths; front apartment; 11th floor; elevated and Subway stations at 86th St. Inquire on premises.

42 WEST 120TH ST.
Seven large rooms, with all improvements, including steam heat, hot water, and elevator; rents moderate. Apply to Superintendent, A. A. SCHOPP, 58 8D AV.

TO SUBLET—Beautiful seven room, two baths, elevator apartment; very light and airy. Phone Morningside 4955, 528 West 111th St., Apt. 47.

Elevator apartment, 7 or 8 rooms, all in perfect order, 581 W. 161st; rent reasonable. Apply Supt. or Moses Isaacs, 1,183 Broadway.

47th St., 16 West.—Beautiful 2-room, kitchenette, bath, hot water, conveniences; moderate.

Six rooms and bath, The Chatsworth, 72d St. and Riverside Drive. Tel. 6650 Columbus.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
4 and 6 room, $40 and $65. 5 West 104th St.

Three and four room apartments, all improvements, hot water telephone, &c. College Av., corner 168th St.

New, beautifully decorated studio apartment for rent; long or short lease. Apply afternoons, Bement, 15 West 67th St.

Seven-room splendid apartment; electric lights, steam; $45. 74 West 89th St.

Seven grand, outside rooms, two baths; $50-$58; modern. 615 West 176th St.

East Side.

179 MADISON AV., AT 34TH ST.
1 room, bath; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 3 rooms, 2 baths; kitchenette; $40 to $100. Rent includes service. Possession May 1. W. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

Brooklyn.

226 NEW YORK AV., NR. PARK PL.
Choice apartment of 6 rooms and bath, all outside rooms; select neighborhood; rent substantially reduced. Edward Lyons, 531 Nostrand Av., nr. Atlantic Av.; 675 Nostrand Av., cor. Prospect Pl., Brooklyn.

Apartments Wanted -- Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Unfurnished apartment wanted, modern building, east side between 57th and 86th Sts., six rooms, bath; rental not over $1,300; possession June 1. Reply by mail, Machen, 12 East 31st.

Storage.

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 60-66 West 66th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

John W. Griffithes, moving, packing, shipping; auto vans for country. 342 West 38th St.

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Read Gordon estate at Merriewold Park, Sullivan County; dwelling furnished; stables boathouse, boats, gardener; in the pines, near Merriewold Club, golf course, tennis club; rental $500 season. DuCret, 160 Broadway, New York City.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Attractive, airy rooms; parlor dining; reasonable.

11TH ST., 15 EAST.—Very select and quiet neighborhood; home with hotel comforts; room with use of bath and meals; $12 per week; for two, $18; room with private bath for one, $14; for two $22.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; $7, $8.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST (Near Park Av.)—Desirable single, double rooms, board.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Rooms, double, single; references; table board.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; singly, en suite; select board optional; Summer rates.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

47TH, 309 WEST.—Sunny front parlor; suitable two, or doctor; excellent board.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Double, single, southern room; private bath; excellent table; references.

7H, 411 WEST, LA GRANGE.—Best value in city; accommodations, table unsurpassed; double (board two,) $15; single, $7 upward; Southerners.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; good board; reference; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; near Park; location accessible.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Beautifully furnished second-floor front room, with private bath; select residence.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Small, sunny, newly furnished rooms, 2 baths on the floor, in quiet residence; special rates over Summer.

48TH, 120 WEST.—Well furnished and cheerful home conveniences; refined; references Bryant 5755.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Handsome parlor, bedroom; suitable professional business; every convenience. Plaza 6157.

52D ST., 250 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, second floor; small; reasonable; board optional. Pierce.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Exceptionally fine room, private bath; small room; in quiet home.

53D ST., 60 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also other rooms; breakfast; moderate. Plaza 7:95.

55TH, 312 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms, $2.50-$7; running water; telephone.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive room in private apartment; refined surroundings. Apt. 2.

56TH ST., 3 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.
Family from Berlin will rent to refined gentleman 2 elegant rooms, bath; exclusive neighborhood; excellent for bachelor desiring quiet and comfort. A1 references; private residence. Phone Plaza 7867.

57TH, 328 WEST.—Desirable rooms; also small suite; light housekeeping; all improvements.

58TH ST., 66 WEST.—Pleasant medium second story room; southern exposure; private house. Plaza 779.

58TH, 148 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; private baths; select location; references. Columbus 4943.

58TH ST., 322 WEST.—Large, small, attractive, clean; parquet floors; refinement. Columbus 748.

60TH, 22 WEST.—The New York. Ph. 10241 Col. Hot water every room; electric lights; restaurant, tailor, barber; hotel service; Subway and L ½ block; $3 to $10.50 per week; $1 per day.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large room, with or without private bath; telephone, references.

70TH, 65 WEST.—PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT ONE LARGE ROOM; HANDSOME APARTMENT. REID.

71ST, 75 WEST.—Nice sunny suite, with small private family; Summer rates. Ekeland.

73D, 173 WEST.
Desirable rooms; moderate; references.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electric light; gentleman.

70TH, 146 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, bath; private house; references; permanent.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; immaculately clean; good home for refined people; also rear parlor suitable three.

71ST, 71 WEST.—Nice sunny suite, with small private family; Summer rates. E. Kelsnd.

71ST, 282 WEST, corner West End Av.—Attractive sunny rooms, electricity, phone, running water.

71ST, 280 WEST.—Large double room; all conveniences, telephone; elevated and subway express stations.

72D, 111 to 117 WEST.—Will rent second floor to gentleman; bath and electric light.

72D ST., 266 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; refined surroundings; references required. Columbus 4881.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished rooms; very moderate; Summer rates; reference.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; newly decorated; southern exposure; references

73D ST., 164 WEST.—Large, connecting rooms; private bath; single or en suite.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Second floor, front room, for one; two gentlemen; electricity, telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one with private bath; breakfast; reasonable; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large southern exposure room; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH ST., 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Large, light, newly-furnished rooms; single and double; convenient Subway; breakfast. Tel. 9959 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large, light room; Summer rates; reference. Telephone 4608 Schuyler.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Newly furnished, single room, fourth floor; $5. Schuyler 9659.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, for Summer; centrally located; $5-$9.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Desirable, small front room; also large room; private bath; reference.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; Subway; Summer rates.

80 TH, 126 WEST.—One medium room; private wash room; nicely furnished; every convenience; reference.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone, reference.

82D ST., 78 WEST.—Desirable large front room, every convenience, reasonable; separate entrance. Meehan.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, connecting private bath; reasonable; homelike; private house.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large, attractive room, suitable 2 or 3; abundant closet room; hot, cold water; convenient bath. 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, small, outside rooms, bath, telephone; $4. Anderson.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Elegant, large, medium rooms; private baths; closets; telephone; breakfast; references.

86TH ST., 306 WEST.—Room handsomely furnished, bath adjoining; gentlemen; private dwelling; references.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentleman; private dwelling.

87TH ST., WEST.—Two-room suite; private house; gentleman; exceptional references. Schuyler 4847.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; board optional.

91ST, 19 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished room, bath; comforts; private family; references.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Large and hall room; "L," subway; board optional; telephone.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large or small well-kept rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone.

94TH, 53 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms, homelike; telephone, electricity; moderate.

94TH, 146 WEST.—Double and single rooms; refined; private house; references. Riverside 569.

95TH ST., 139 WEST.—An attractive, spacious, homelike front room, with small family; southern exposure; exclusive surroundings; telephone; conveniences; private.

95TH, 19 WEST.—Elegant front, back parlor; floor or separate; suitable professional; refined.

99TH, 244 WEST.—Elegant outside room; sunny; every convenience; easy transportation; select. Butters.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Attractive front room; elevator apartment; near Riverside; reasonable. Tomlinson.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house near Subway; attractive single room; adjoining bath.

103D, 110 WEST.—Sunny, outside room; suitable for one or two. Telephone Combes.

106TH, 57 WEST, (Apt. A.)—Exceptionally light, independent room, $3. Riverside 9141. Armour.

109TH ST., 312 WEST.—Teacher having beautiful apartment overlooking Hudson will rent large or single airy room; seventh floor.

111TH-RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Desirable room, southern exposure; exclusive; gentlemen; 110th Subway. 7789 Morningside.

112TH, 522 WEST.—Outside room; newly furnished; business men; permanent; $5. Merkley. Morningside 6770.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Very desirable room; elevator apartment; private family. Apartment 43.

112TH, 533 WEST.—Large, attractive, light room; Summer rate, $6; gentlemen. Morse.

114TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive, light, cool rooms; no other roomers; telephone; $2.50-$3. Alger.

115th, 357 West, (Morningside Park.)—Sunny room; spacious closet; bath adjoining; telephone, elevator, electricity; kitchen privilege; private; near 110th "L." Thomas.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Two, three large, elegant corner rooms, overlooking park, glorious view; celebrated restaurant; moderate. Apartment 5. References.

118TH, 400 WEST, (near Columbia University.)—Several excellent rooms; elevator, telephone, shower. Camp.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Clean and attractive, double or single.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 108 EAST.—Connecting rooms; outside, light, airy, attractively furnished; high-class elevator apartment off Union Square; reasonable.

19TH, 134 EAST.—Comfortable, sunny, 2-room apartment; telephone; bath; refined house; reference.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private bath; breakfast served in room.

24TH, 129 EAST.—Comfortable, newly furnished; improvements; board optional; French cooking. Madison Square 8205.

28TH, 42 EAST.—Single rooms, with and without bath; hotel service; inspection invited; best value in New York.

36TH ST., 58 WEST.—Well furnished; attractively reasonable; refined; convenient location, Phone Greeley 1297.

37TH, 17 WEST.—Small, sunny room for business woman; references. Tea Room.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room, adjoining bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; select.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant room, private bath; desirable neighborhood; refined house.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Beautiful housekeeping suite; new, high-class apartment house. Apartment 107.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Columbia grounds opposite; large living room, small kitchen, bath adjoining; beautifully furnished, complete housekeeping; single room also; restaurant; reception room. Tetman.

121ST ST., 519 WEST.—All outside, artistically furnished rooms; large, sunny front; double, $7, $6 week; single, $6, $5; bright single, private toilet, $3.50; complete kitchen, $2.50; hot water, steam, electricity, gas, telephone, elevator; single or suite of three, four rooms. Opposite Columbia University, Broadway Subway. Morningside 8790. Mrs. G. Steedly.

122D, 501 WEST.—Pleasant single front room, in apartment; $4 weekly. Beaman.

122D WEST (130 Claremont Av., opposite park.)—Large room with morning sun; conveniences. Wells.

122D, 823 WEST.—Double and single rooms; also two-room suite. Sherman.

123TH, 646 WEST.—Homelike rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive and Hudson; private house; Subway.

124TH ST., 601 WEST.—Outside room; quiet place for permanent, well-bred tenant. Apartment 5D.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, Corner 136th.—Beautifully furnished large, airy, outside rooms in high-class apartment, overlooking river.

BROADWAY, 2,880 (Corner 112th).—Two ladies having 10-room apartment, will rent one or two attractive rooms, adjoining bath, to business man or woman. Vosburgh. Tel. 3903 Morningside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385, (98th.)—Large, nicely furnished rooms; shower; electricity; phone; congenial home; suitable two gentlemen, physician, or dentist; prices moderate. Frederick.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Unusually attractive room, overlooking Park. Wise, apart. 31.

Rooms for graduate nurses. 1,858 7th Av., Telephone Morning 8280, near 112th St.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 808, (Cor. 151st.)—Refined home for gentleman, airy, nicely furnished room, in well kept, private house; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful front room, electricity, running water; private family; 91st St. Subway; excellent location; references; Summer rates.

WEST END AV., 841, (101st.)—Well furnished, outside room; private family. Bailey.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water; telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service; gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths; bowling alleys, billiard rooms, and all club privileges; rooms, $2.75 to $4 a week. Apply at once Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

A WOMAN, over 25, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to

MASONS TO CONVENE, AWAIT DEBT REPORT

Grand Master Smith to Open 133d Communication of the Grand Lodge To-morrow.

EFFORT TO LIFT MORTGAGE

Campaign to Pay Incumbrance on Masonic Hall to be Reviewed —Election of Officers.

The one hundred and thirty-third annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York will be opened at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at Masonic Hall, Twenty-fourth Street near Sixth Avenue. Already many of the representatives of the lodges throughout the State are gathered in this city in anticipation of the meeting, and preparations are being made by Col. E. L. M. Ehlers, Grand Secretary, for the prompt and orderly dispatch of a large amount of business which will be brought before the communication for disposal. There are more than 800 lodges in good standing in the State, and the representatives of the lodges, with the permanent members of the Grand Lodge, will number nearly 1,000 Free Masons entitled to take part in its deliberations.

Charles Smith of Oneonta, who has been Grand Master for the last two years, will preside, and he will be assisted in his duties by the Deputy Grand Master, Judge George Freifeld of Brooklyn; the Senior Grand Warden, Thomas Penney of Buffalo; the Junior Grand Warden, William S. Farmer of Syracuse; the Grand Secretary, E. L. M. Ehlers, and the Grand Marshal, Edward M. Fethers of East Springfield. Among the Past Grand Masters who are expected to be present at the sessions of the Grand Lodge are Col. John W. Vrooman, William A. Brodie, William Sherer, Judge Townsend Scudder, Robert Judson Kenworthy, and Judge S. Nelson Sawyer.

Immediately after the opening of the Grand Lodge the Grand Master will deliver his annual address reviewing the work in the Masonic field in this State for the last year. There is a great deal of interest throughout the craft as to this address, for it is expected to contain a review of the efforts which have been made in the year to lighten the burden of debt on the Masonic Hall by paying off the second mortgage on the building. Grand Master Smith has made a State-wide campaign among the lodges with this object in view, and the results have been very encouraging. The details of the campaign and its results will be of great interest to the fraternity of this State, which is the largest jurisdiction in point of membership in the United States.

Grand Secretary Ehlers reported at the last annual communication that at that time there were 820 lodges in good standing in this State, and that the membership numbered 179,927. Since that time six new lodges have been instituted, namely: Mount Masada, at Mount Vernon; Menora, in Brooklyn; Netherland, in the Borough of Manhattan; Bay View, at Henderson, Jefferson County; Aquehonga, in the Borough of Richmond, and Criterion, in the Borough of Manhattan. In the last year the lodges have been in a prosperous condition, and a substantial increase in the membership has been made.

The election of officers for the year will be held on Wednesday. Mr. Smith, who has been Grand Master for two years, will retire, and Judge Freifeld, the Deputy Grand Master, will be chosen in his place. The installation of the newly elected grand officers on Thursday will close the meeting.

LOYAL TO PRESBYTERY.

Westminster's Congregation Rejoices Over Legal Victory.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Marquess of the Bible Teachers' Training School, 541 Lexington Avenue, in his sermon at Westminster Presbyterian Church yesterday, told the little congregation to rejoice but not to gloat in the legal victory by which they will regain their valuable church property in West Twenty-third Street.

The congregation dwindled during the six years' fight with the Trustees of the Presbytery of New York until recently only thirty or forty persons assembled weekly in their temporary meeting rooms, in a cottage in 141st Street, near Broadway. About 100 were said to be affiliated with the congregation yesterday, but fewer than fifty were present to give thanks for the victory. Dr. Marquess took the place of the Rev. Charles A. Evans, who has been the pastor. He said the congregation would remain loyal to the Presbytery.

The Westminster Church, whose property is valued at $300,000, was dissolved by the Presbytery in 1908 after a factional fight, and its property rights were assumed by the Presbytery. The Court of Appeals last week decided that the property right was in the church itself and not the ecclesiastical governing body. The decision also applied to $50,000,000 worth of Presbyterian Church property in this State.

LADDERS FREE TEN GIRLS.

Call Police When They Find Themselves Locked in Factory.

Ten girls on a fire escape of a factory building at 137 Fifth Avenue calling for help attracted Patrolman Rosenfeld yesterday afternoon. The girls shouted to Rosenfeld that they had been locked in the building and had lost their key.

Rosenfeld and two other policemen failed to find a locksmith, but did find two ladders. They leaned one against the transom at the front entrance and let the other down on the inside. The girls climbed up the indoor ladder, over the transom, and down to the street, to the amusement of a large crowd. The girls had been at work on a rush order for Newman & Co. With them was Max Newman of the firm.

Dean York Going to St. Brigid's.

The Rev. Dean John C. York, for nineteen years rector of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at Huntington, L. I., will become rector of St. Brigid's Church, in the Ridgewood part of Brooklyn, after June 1. There are 12,000 communicants in the latter parish, and Father York will have three assistants. The last rector, Father Patrick J. Farrell, died on Feb. 2.

Burglars Get $1,100 from Store Safe

Burglars entered a Woolworth five and ten cent store at 2923 Third Avenue, the Bronx, Saturday night and ripped open a safe from which they got $1,100, the Saturday receipts. They gained entrance by tearing a hole two feet in diameter through a brick wall.

Before You Buy

ANY man who appreciates the value of money—in other words, every man who works for it—wants to make his money bring him its utmost return.

That is why every one of you ought to come to a Wallach Store before you buy—for if what we feel about our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes be true—your money will bring a greater return at Wallach Stores than it can anywhere else in New York.

Special Disposal of Some Hart, Schaffner & Marx Spring Suits at $19.50

MANY short lots already—and following our unvarying policy of reduction where lines are broken and where we can get no more like them, we have marked for Special Disposal many Spring Suits regularly $25, $28, $30 and $35 at $19.50. Many Suits made of English and Scotch fabrics among them, as the imported goods have sold very fast indeed.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway at 29th St. (Open till 6 P. M.) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

An Announcement from Broadway's Premier Restaurant

Churchill's takes pleasure in announcing that TO-NIGHT

Dancing

will be inaugurated in an exceptionally handsome and spacious BALLROOM. *Miss Edna Chase* and *Enrico Maria* will supervise the Ballroom, and delight Churchill guests by their brilliant dancing.

Churchill's also desires to announce that, beginning TUESDAY, it will provide in response to repeated requests a

Special Luncheon 75¢

(Twelve to Two)

that will mark an innovation in restaurant service in view of the superior quality.

For those who prefer a la carte service for luncheon, a cuisine of the same excellence as prevails at night will be offered to satisfy the discriminating.

Luncheon guests are cordially invited to make use of our Ballroom for dancing.

Churchill's announces, furthermore,

Afternoon Tea Dances

For Dinner and After Theatre Supper, in a la carte service, Churchill's popularity is such that it occupies a unique position of distinction.

Also—Special Dinner, six to nine, $1.25, that's a culinary achievement.

In the opinion of the discriminating, it is unequalled—our

Cabaret Unique

Twenty Entertainers—Every Evening—Seven to One.

CHURCHILL'S

"MORE THAN A RESTAURANT—A BROADWAY INSTITUTION"

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

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May Sale at McCutcheons

Reg. Trade Mark

This is the month of May—the month during which we revise and reduce prices in practically every department of "The Linen Store." Wherever you turn in our ample aisles this month, you will find unusually attractive values.

Beautiful Table Linen at 10% to 30% below the normal prices, and still further below the prices that were in vogue before the new tariff went into effect.

Fancy Table Linen, including many lines which are especially suitable for the summer home, at prices 15% to 25% lower than usual.

Towels, Bed Linen and Bed Coverings of every description at special prices.

Neckwear, Hosiery and Lingerie in dainty creations; also modern Silk and Knit Underwear—all specially priced.

Women's Outer Garments, including Summer Dresses, Waists and Blouses of every description—all specially priced for the May Sale.

These goods are almost wholly taken from regular stock, and all are of our usual standard of quality. The McCutcheon guarantee is back of every piece of these goods, regardless of whether it was bought at a special sale or at any other time.

James McCutcheon & Co.

5th Ave., 33d & 34th Sts.

Buy Two Suits At the Price of One $25 to $40 Materials, $20

A wonderful purchase of 657 mill ends—many imported—several hundred styles. The variety is exceptional. Fit, style and finish strictly guaranteed. To measure only. Sale on 2d floor.

Broadway & 9th St. **Arnheim**

CANDLER THEATRE 42nd ST., WEST OF BROADWAY

Opening Thurs. Eve., May 7th

THEREAFTER TWICE DAILY (SUNDAY INCLUDED) 2:15 & 8:15. PRICES 25 & 50c

GEORGE KLEINE PRESENTS

Antony and Cleopatra

FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK

THE WORLD'S GREATEST PHOTO DRAMA

HIPPODROME 6 Av., 43-44. Daily Mat. 2:10. Best Seats $1. Eve. 8:15. A Wonderful Production of PINAFORE

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2:15. Greatest of all Winter Garden Shows, Whirl of the World. Evenings 8:15.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th., nr. Bway. Eve. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. TO-M'W EVE. The Charm of Isabel A New Comedy.

44th St. Thea., nr. B'way. Lew Fields, Prop. Evs., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Spring Prices: Balc. 50c.; Mezz. $1; Or. $1.50-$2. THE MIDNIGHT GIRL With George Macfarlane.

Mae Murray's FOLIES MARIGNY Atop 44th St. Theatre. RESTAURANT—DANCING. Every Eve. at 11, Inc. Sunday. Adm. Free.

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, West of B'way. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat., 2.15. LAST 9 TIMES. Evs., 8:15. SAM Bernard | GABY Deslys (The Belle of Bond Street)

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Wed. and Sat., 2:20. The Efficacious Spring Tonic. Too Many Cooks. "Brightest, truest and most deliciously human Comedy."—*Burns Mantle, Mail*

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. 200TH PERFORMANCE MAY 25. THE THINGS THAT COUNT. This play will delight the same audiences that enjoyed GRUMPY.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. ONLY THRILL IN TOWN. PANTHEA Olga Petrova.....Panthea; George Nash.....The Baron; Milton Sills.....The Composer. "Sensational Play."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.

LITTLE 44th St., West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. WINTHROP AMES presents GRACE GEORGE. Isabel Irving, Zelda Sears, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle, Ferdinand Gottschalk. THE TRUTH by CLYDE FITCH. All Seats at All Performances $2.00.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. 6TH MONTH Mats. Wed. & Sat. High Jinks. LONGEST RUN of any MUSICAL COMEDY. With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.

48TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8.20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Season's Biggest Success TO-DAY MATINEE $1.50.

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues and Sat. 2:20. 138TH TIME TO-NIGHT. KITTY MacKAY. Comedy Success of the Season

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART."

CARNEGIE LYCEUM 5th St. & 7th Ave. Charles' Dickens' David Copperfield In Motion Pictures. For a Limited Engagement—Twice Daily. Mats. 2.00 (25 & 50, except Sat. & Sun.) Evs. 8:30. (35, 50, 75 & $1.)

CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. EVG., May 9th. THE INTERCOLLEGIATE GLEE CLUB MEET. The participating colleges will be Harvard, Columbia, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania. Boxes, $20 and $25. Tickets, 50 cts. to $2.00. At box office; also R. E. Johnston's office, 1,451 B'way.

JARDIN DE DANSE Matinee Teas Sats. ONLY 8:30 P.M. to Closing. STAR FEATURE WEEK. REUNITED—FAMOUS AND FASCINATING. ROZSIKA—DOLLYS—YANSCI. In Sensational Dances with C. SEBASTIAN. OTHER STARS & NOVELTIES.

REPUBLIC THEATRE 42d St. B'way 10c-15c-25c. TO-DAY at 1:30-3:30-7:30 & 9:30 P. M. "PROTECT US"! A FRANK TREATMENT OF PREVAILING SEX EVILS.

NEW YORK Broadway & 45th St. Cont. 1 to 11. Prices, 10-15-25c. THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY and THE DISHONORED MEDAL

STRAND B'way, 47th St. Continuous 12 noon to midnight. 10-15-25c. "THE SEA WOLF" Strand Orch. & Gaurette. Nt Wk, "House of Temperley"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat. Evs. 8:15. H. B. WARNER "The Ghost Breaker." 14 St., Irv. Pl.

GARDEN THEATRE, Madison Ave. & 27th St. Opens To-night. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WM. FARNUM in THE SHEPHERD KING.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

DE KALB De Kalb Avenue and Broadway. Telephone 4300 Bushwick. ADOLF PHILIPP'S COMPANY. To-night in "Alma, Wo Wohnst Du?" Bargain Mats. Wed. and Sat., 25c. and 50c. Evening Prices, 25c. to $1. Next Week—OMAR, THE TENT MAKER

MAJESTIC Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. GUY BATES POST in OMAR THE TENTMAKER.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES. These theatres have no dealings with THE TYSON CO. The best seats can be obtained at Box Offices.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th Street. Closed this week for rehearsals. NEXT MONDAY, (MAY 11), Seats Thursday. For a limited number of performances. JOHN DREW ETHEL BARRYMORE. In VICTORIEN SARDOU'S Comedy, "A Scrap of Paper"

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. A DETECTIVE COMEDY OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS—THE DUMMY

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8:30. Wednesday Mat. Popular Prices—Souvenirs. JULIAN ELTINGE in his great success | THE CRINOLINE GIRL

New Amsterdam W. 42d St., near B'way. Henry W. Savage offers "Musical Delight of the Season." SARI. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat at 2:20.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2.20. MISS ANGLIN | In "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN" "Current Hit of the Town."—Eve. Mail.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE! Laughs Mystery Suspense Thrills

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Wed. Mat. (Pop.) 50c to $1.50. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Daily, 2:30 & 8:30. All Seats Reserved, 25c. & 50c. UNIVERSAL MOTION PICTURES Present ANNETTE KELLERMANN | Neptune's Daughter

GRAND 23 St., 3 Ave. "EXCUSE ME" Mat. Wed. 25c&50c

FULTON 46th St., Just West of Broadway. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 & 8.30. 25c. & 50c. Every seat reserved. BEGINNING TO-NIGHT | DISTINCT NOVELTY OF THE YEAR. WEBB'S ELECTRICAL PICTURES. ONE HOUR VAUDEVILLE. ONE HOUR OPERA.

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque Mat. To-day. & 47th BILLY WATSON in KRAUSMEYER'S ALLEY.

WEST END W. 125th St. 2904 Morning. Daily Mat. 10c, 20c, 30c. CORSE PAYTON STOCK CO., "THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."

H'MMERSTEIN'S—24 Big Acts—Red Slave of Niagara, Blossom Seeley, Belle Story, Ada Overton Walker, Princess Zallah, Roberta Menges-Tearle & 20 other acts

MURRAY HILL, Evgs. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day, The HONEYMOON GIRLS.

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. POP. MAT. WED., 2:20. "Vastly amusing."—*Herald.* Raymond Hitchcock IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY "The Beauty Shop"

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LONGACRE W. 48th St., nr B'way. Ev. 8:30. POPULAR MAT. WED., 2:30. A PAIR OF SIXES

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., E. of 3 Av. HENRY W. SAVAGE'S Production of EVERYWOMAN. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat. 25c & 50c.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—LAST WEEK. Aft. 2:15. Nights 8:15. Indian Village Opens 1 & 7. MILLER BROS. & EDWARD ARLINGTON'S 101 RANCH. REAL WILD WEST. SPORTS AND PERILS OF RANCH LIFE. Admission 25c & 50c. Best Res. Seats With Seats 75c, $1, $1.50. POP. PRICE MATS., 25c to $1. Reg. Prices Sat. Box Seats—Afts., $1.50; Nights, $2.50, at Mad. Sq. Garden, Wanamaker's and Gimbels' Stores.

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COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. | 12 ALL STAR FEATURES Curtain 1:45 & 7:45.

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Palace B'way & 47th St. 2000 Mat. Seats, 50c. FRITZI SCHEFF, JOSEPH SANTLEY, PIATOV & GLASER, & HARRY LAUDER in Singing & Talking Pets.

PROCTORS 5TH AVE. TO-DAY, TUES. & WED. The Vitagraph Sensation, "A MILLION BID" MEXICAN WAR PICTURES. Film Comics & Vaudeville Diversions. Thurs. Mary Pickford.

23d ST. —86th ST.— 125th ST. Vaudeville De Luxe & Photo Plays.

Hurtig & Seamon's New Theatre West 125th St. Mat. Daily. Smoking Permitted. Burlesque de Luxe. WATSON SISTERS' BIG SHOW.

GRAND UNION HOTEL CLOSED — BUT THE 42nd St. GRILL IS OPEN

The Grand Union is closed, but you will find a greater and more modern restaurant directly opposite the Grand Central Station.

THE 42ND STREET GRILL IS NEW, BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED, DISTINCTIVE, SPACIOUS AND AIRY—BETTER VENTILATED, IN FACT, THAN ANY OTHER RESTAURANT IN NEW YORK. HERE YOU MAY DINE WITH REAL PLEASURE IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF LUXURY AND REFINEMENT AND WITH THE RIGHT PEOPLE AROUND YOU.

We have set many standards for ourselves, the purity and wholesomeness of our foods, the care in serving you, the practical, well-thought-out economies that permit us to set before you the best foods in New York in portions friendly and generous, and to ask you only moderate prices.

There is music, too, by our own selected orchestra, and dancing, from one o'clock to closing, on the finest floor in the city. Experts in modern dances are on hand at all times to instruct our patrons. Dancing under direction of Miss Frances E. Ware.

You will find many of your friends here, whether it is at

BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON — DINNER — OR — SUPPER

WM. F. HEALY, Manager

DANCING. Commencing at 8 P. M. Contest every Mon. & Fri.

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THE FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT. QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA

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Private Banquet Rooms for Dinner and Beefsteak Parties. Accommodating 10 to 200 People.

EVERY SUNDAY AN EXCELLENT DINNER COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK.

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Just a Step Off Broadway to

DANSE DE LUXE

259 W. 42nd St. Dancing Afternoons and Evenings, including Sunday. Contest Nights Mondays and Thursdays. Handsome Cups. Professionals furnished by Mr. HEPBURN WILSON.

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ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS. ALL POINTS. AT DOOR.

Absolutely Fireproof.

LOWEST FIRE INSURANCE RATE IN CITY.

All Outside Rooms.

Single Rooms and bath, $1.50 per day and up. Double Rooms and bath, $2.50 per day. DINING ROOM ON TWELFTH FLOOR, WITH BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00. SINGLE ROOMS AND BATH.....$540. 2 ROOMS AND BATH.....$720. 3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS.....$1,200. Special Rates by Month & Season. BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK. We also cater for dinner parties. E. M. LEVERICH, MANAGER. Phone 6370—Morningside.

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Fifth Ave. at 45th St.

Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Unfurnished and Furnished, by the Year or Transiently, Now Being Shown.

GEORGE C. HOWE, GEORGE ORVIS OF EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vermont.

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Dancing Academies on Page 11.

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LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL. Subway Station and Surface Cars at door, new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.) Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price. Dancing in Grill Room after 9 P. M.

HOTEL MARLTON 3 WEST 8TH ST. Special Summer Rates: 3 and 5 room apartments, also single rooms.

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AN IDEAL PLACE TO TARRY.

Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (*Music*)

Cabaret Extraordinaire

Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1

Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone—Broadway 29th-30th Sts.

B'WAY AT 43D ST. **WALLICK'S** SPECIAL 50c. LUNCHEON 12:30 TO 2:30

TWO CONTESTS FRIDAY, MAY 8. WINNERS AND NON-WINNERS. EIGHT BEAUTIFUL PRIZES.

DANCING UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MR. AND MRS. D'ORE

REISENWEBER'S

COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST.

DINNER, $1.00 (Every Eve. 6 to 9) Maryland Dinner, $1.25

Mr. Sloane & Miss Field in Dances Nightly at 10:30.

AFTERNOON TEA DANCES DANCING 1 P. M. TO CLOSING

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MISS SWAN WOOD SPECTACULAR DANCER IN HER FAMOUS SWORD DANCE as given at WINTER GARDEN in the PASSING SHOW. 49th St., Broadway & 7th Ave. BEST Restaurant Service in Amusement District in N. Y.